The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer Probably showers. Cooler tomorrow.

Volume XI. CLEARFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916 NUMBER 70

Firemen's Contests Witnessed By Four Thousand People

Patton Fire Company Carries Off Three Parade Prizes--Curwensville Band Wins Concert At The Park

FIFTH REGIMENT NOT ELIGIBLE TO ENTER

The twenty fourth annual convention of the Central Pennsylvania District Firemen's association is now a matter of history and the great majority of the participants in the festivities of the day have returned home, many of the companies taking with them the grand prizes awarded for the stepping in the various contests. Yesterday was the big day of the convention and from all reports there were between six and eight thousand visitors here, including the fire fighters.

From ten o'clock in the morning until two o'clock this morning there was something doing every minute on the principal streets of the town. The last band concert took place last night about twelve o'clock when the Holy Name Band of DuBois was marching to the specia ltrain which carried the most of the DuBois firemen home from the convention. Firemen with all sorts of noise making devises paraded the streets until two this morning when things became quiet after a strenuous day.

About four thousand spectators witnessed the tournament and other attractions at the park yesterday afternoon which were pulled off without a hitch. The racing program was carried out and proved to be highly successfully. A ball game between Avis and Clearfield N. Y. C. teams entertained the crowd before the races. The game was won by Clearfield by a score of 8-4.

The following prizes were awarded:

Hose Race.

Lindsay, 33 3-4 seconds, $100.
DuBois, 34 seconds, $50.
Houtzdale, 35 1-8 seconds
Barnesboro, 44 2-5 seconds.
J. E. DuBois—No official time on account of not finishing coupling.
Houtzdale made excellent time but lost out in making the coupling. Barnesboro made fast time but were slow in coupling.

Hub Face.

Barnesboro, 22 4-4 seconds, $50.
Lindsay, 23 seconds, split second money.
John E. DuBois, 23 seconds, split second money.
DuBois, 24 3-5.
Houtzdale, 25.

100 Yard Dash.

First prize, Joe Hicks, Barnesboro. Second prize, Davis Hicks, Barnesboro.

Third prize, W. Swansbert, Barnesboro.

The Patton fire company received three parade prizes amounting to over one hundred dollars. It received the prizes for the best equipped company in line of parade, the largest company in line of parade and the best drill team in the parade. The Curwensville company received special mention but owing to the small number did not receive the prize.

The band concert was held in the grove at the Driving Park and took place during the races. Owing to this fact that crowd that heard the various numbers was not so large as would have been the case under other circumstances. The Curwensville Italian band won first prize, scoring 88½ points out of a possible 100. The Holy Name Band of DuBois was second, scoring 80 points out of 100.

The Boys' Brigade band of DuBois played in the contest, but because of the fact that they had won the prize in the parade it was not eligible for the prize in the contest, and was not given a rating.

The Fifth Regiment Band of Clearfield was not permitted to play in the band contest an dwas not eligible for the parade prize owing to the fact that the convention was held in Clearfield and all judges were from Clearfield.

A feature of the day that was eminently successful was a ballon ascension and parachute descent. The professor doing this tunt staged an almost perfgect performance. There was practically no breeze and the balloon went straight up in full view of everyone. The parachute descent was very successfully made.

NEW CHINESE REPUBLIC WANTS TO BEHEAD HIM

CHOW TZU-CHI

Chow Tzu-Shu, who for several years was minister of agriculture, commerce and finance under the late Yuan Shi-Kai, has been ordered put on trial by China's new president. The ex-minister is among those on the list of monarchists to be punished. He resigned under fire and disappeared and is now reported to be living in the British concession of Tien Tsing. He consequently is out of the reach of the Chinese government unless it makes criminal charges. In the present condition of affairs in China such a trial means the victim will be beheaded.

CURWENSVILLE STORE ROBBED LAST EVENING.

Arch David's general store at Curwensville was entered last evening. The robbers climbed over the room of a garage and entered a store window. They stole between $40 and $50. The authorities of Curwensville have a slight clew as to the robbers.

"BOX SOCIAL."

A box social will be held at Schrot's residence near Locust Lodge, on Tuesday evening, August 29, for the benefit of the new church of Curwensville.

Fullington's jitney will leave the public square for the social at eight o'clock. Everybody welcome. 5t

Bard Fraser of Tyrone, attended to business in town yesterday.

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

MR. WILSON HAS HAD NO MEXICAN POLICY.

..."We cannot let the American spirit fall so low that, lapped in the luxury occasioned by a foreign war, we shall see American lives sacrificed without a determination to prevent it and to make the American name honored and respected wherever our flag flies. The trouble with this administration is this:—I don't think it ever has had a policy in Mexico worthy of the name."—From Mr. Hughes' speech at Chicago.

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

Railroad Chiefs Oppose President Wilson In Strike Talk

ELISHA LEE, GENERAL MANAGER FOR SOUTHERN RAILWAY. HALE HOLDEN, PRESIDENT OF C. B. AND Q. FAIRFAX HARRISON, PRESIDENT OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY. LOUIS W. HILL, PRESIDENT OF GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Here are the three presidents of great railroads and the representatives of the greatest system in the country, who oppose President Wilson's suggested settlement of the rail oad strike problem. Elisha Lee, assistant general manager of the Pennsylvania system, has been the spokesman of the managers committee, which has handled the strike matter for months. Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, spokesman for the railroad presidents, called to Washington by President Wilson, Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern railway, most important road of the south, and Louis W. Hill, on whom has just descended the management of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, are opposed to an eight-hour day.

CONFERENCE HOPELESSLY DEADLOCKED

The President and Managers At Loggerheads, Wilson Confers With Brotherhoods

SITUATION REMAIN UNCHANGED

By Robert Bender.

Washington, Aug. 25.—(By United Press)—With President Wilson and the railway presidents apparently hopelessly at loggerheads in their efforts to prevent the threatening strike, the President stirred up excitement when he called a meeting of the brotherhood at the White House and conferred with them for one and one-half hours this morning, adjourning just at noon.

According to the workingmen's representatives, however, it left the situation unchanged. The brotherhood representatives while at the White House placed before President Wilson data showing that lobbying was being done. They showed telegrams from the president of the Northern Pacific railway to congressmen at Washington paving the way for favorable sentiment, and containing the information that the western branch of the brotherhood was optimistic. The situation is just rocking along, said A. B. Garretson, of the Conductors' Union There will be no compromise.

"NAKED HEARTS."

She was engaged to marry a fropish lord whom her father had chosen for her but her heart was given to another. On the night of the engagement party, she was ready to elope with the man she loved, and actually arrived at the trysting place, when something happened that changed the whole course of her life and left her finally behind convent walls from which she was never to emerge. Meanwhile war had cast its shadow upon her life, time worked many changes homes were wrecked and events that followed altered the verdict of fate so completely that what promised to become the story of happy lives and peaceful homes turned to deepest tragedy. These are some the incidents that consti to the "Naked Hearts" the photo Play to be exhibited at the Opera House tomorrow evening and the most gripping [illegible] Every emotion [illegible] is pictured [illegible] mirrow the sea

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

YUHASZ THOUGHT INSANE WHEN HE RELATES STORY

He Represents Himself As The Savior and Murdered Man As Satan, In Story

NO COUNSEL YET APPOINTED

Mike Yuhasz, a Slavish miner of Tyler, accused of murdering a man at that place last week, was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Bell this morning. Court was called to appoint counsel for Yuhasz and Mike Dennery but these appointments were postponed until next Monday morning at the regular session.

From the stories Yuhasz has told County Detective Jeffries and other officials and from the manner in which he responded to the questions of Judge Bell and District Attorney Welsh this morning, the defendant is believed to be mentally unbalanced. Some time ago Yuhasz spent thirty days in the Fayette county jail for being a suspicious character and while there the authorities believed he was mentally unbalanced.

The defendant in relating the story of the crime to the officials, represented himself as the Savior and the murdered man as Satan. From information received it is believed that the defendant is insane and will probably be examined and sent to a hospital for the criminal insane. W. A. Hagerty, Esq., was appointed by Judge Bell to conduct an investigation of the crime and report to the court. Counsel will be appointed Monday morning.

Mike Dennery, the Big Swede, accused of murdering John Rowles on the night of January 1 and who was captured in Cleveland a few days ago after a chase of seven months, was taken into court this morning for the purpose of having counsel appointed. When questioned Dennery said he thought he could secure funds for his own defense and wanted to consult relatives.

Dennery was put in touch with a lawyer sometime today or tomorrow and will report to the court Monday morning whether he can secure the necessary funds to [illegible] and [illegible] defense.

NOTICE.

[illegible] having [illegible] the board [illegible] reasons, I will [illegible] responsible [illegible] after this date.

[illegible] Ann Zeigler Hess, Pa

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

GERMAN LINER RUNS BLOCKADE TO PORT TODAY

Willehad Believed To Be A Harbinger of The Bremen, Which Is Reported Captured

DEUTSCHLAND TO CROSS AGAIN

New London, Conn., Aug 255.—(By United Press) — Nosing her way through a dense fog while a small tug scouted along, the North German Lloyd liner, Willehad swung into the pier of the State Ocean Steamship company here today, adding another victory to German defiance of the allied patrol along the Atlantic coast. Naval officers and all New London believe that the Willehad is a harbinger of the Bremen which is to leave in a short time from a port of the same name in Germany.

The Willehad was espied without escort coming through the Cape Cod channel and drove out fifty miles in open sea passing through the three mile zone in which she was subject to attack or capture by allied warships, but was not molested. It is believed that the Willehad is to serve in the same capacity to the Bremen as the Neckar which is interned at Baltimore harbor, was to the Deutschland. When the Bremen arrives she will probably transfer her cargo to the Willehad and "mother it," housing her crew while in port and protecting the submarine from attack.

Capt. Hinsch of the Eastern Forwarding company which represents the firm which owns the Deutschland and the Bremen was the first man to step aboard the liner when she docked.

Bremen Captured, Says Skipper.

New York, Aug 25. — The report that the German submarine Bremen was captured was repeated today by a British skipper who arrived on the liner Baltic from London. He stated that the Bremen was captured in the North Sea and that four of her crew had been found dead. The Bremen was convoyed to Dover the skipper declared. The German war office had not been advised as to the Bremen's capture as they would not then start a submarine on a trip to America.

Berlin, Aug 25—Preparations for the Deutschland's second trip to the United States have been almost completed. It is [illegible] ready [illegible] which land [illegible] Weser [illegible] Bremen [illegible] to the [illegible] age across the Atlantic.

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

One Killed and Four Injured In Two Auto Accidents Yesterday

John Gallagher of Ginter Goes Over Embankment on The Narrows, Charley Spencer of Curwensville is Killed

MEETS DEATH ON OLD MOHSANNON ROAD

Charles K. Spencer of Curwensville was instantly killed in an automobile accident last night near Beavertown which is half way between Osceola and Houtzdale on the old Moshannon road. Hardly any of the details of the accident can be had at this time. It is known, however, that another gentlemen was in the car with him and that the car skidded and turned over while they were rounding a sharp curve near the old Moshannon school house.

Mr. Spencer's body was not found until early this morning when another automobile came along and picked him up. It is feared that the other man's injuries may prove fatal.

Charles K. Spencer, the victim, is the son of Mrs. Jason Spencer who reside about one and one half miles west of Curwensville. He was employed by the Penna R. R. at Grampian tending an engine at night.

Mr. Spencer is 38 years of age, and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Jason Spencer of Curwensville; two brothers, one a policeman, of Chicago; and another a foreman at the tannery Curwensville, also three sisters. His body will be brought to Curwensville and funeral will probably be held on Sunday. Mr. Spencer was a man of genial disposition, and was well liked by those with whom he came in contact.

John Gallagher, a coal operator of Ginter, and two young men of Osceola had a miraculous escape from death last evening when the automobile in which they were riding went over a ten foot embankment on the narrows between here and Curwensville and overturned three times. All three occupants were badly injured but were able to be sent home on the special train to Houtzdale last evening.

The accident occurred about eight o'clock last night when the men were returning from a pleasure ride to Curwensville, they having spent the day attending the convention in Clearfield. When about the middle of the narrows where the road is hardly wide enough for two cars to pass, another car going in the opposite direction met them and crowded Mr. Gallagher over toward the river so that the car slipped on the [illegible], throwing it over the embankment. It overturned three times before stopping.

Mr. Gallagher received two broken ribs and a man by the name of Preston was badly cut about the head and face by glass from the broken windshield. The other Osceola man had his thigh injured by being caught between the rocks and the side of the automobile. Fortunately other cars passed along and brought the injured men to Clearfield where medical attention was given them.

HE'S A CONQUEROR WHEN HE IS IN GERMANY.

ADMIRAL SCHEER

This is the first authentic photograph of Admiral Scheer, commander of the German navy in the battle off the coast of Denmark. Since that fight, which the Germans claimed as a victory, Admiral Scheer has been hailed and feted as a conqueror.

WILLIAMS' FAMILY REUNION

The William reunion will be held on Labor Day, Sept 4 at the Bigler camp meeting grounds. All members of the Williams family and their friends are invited. Bring your baskets. A24-3tpd

Advertise in The Progress.

KIDNAPPING OF CHILD STIRS PUNXSUTAWNEY

Women Secure Automobile and Take Child To Pittsburgh

Excitement waxed high yesterday afternoon in Punxsutawney, when Mrs. Laura Smith and Margaret Dalton, her sister, of 41 31st street, Pittsburgh, went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. William McCleavy, and kidnapped a two-year-old granddaughter of the aged couple.

Mrs. Smith, who is the mother of the child, parted with her husband about eleven months ago, and he is at present employed in Detroit. About eleven months ago when Mrs. Smith became ill in Pittsburgh, her husband took their daughter to Punxsutawney to make its home with his step-father and mother, until she could regain her health. In the meantime they parted, and yesterday the mother determined to claim her daughter.

She came here with her sister and, going to the McCleavy home in the West End, Mrs. Dalton, under the pretext of wanting to see Mrs. McCleavy's chickens, persuaded her to go with her to the rear of the lot. In the meantime Mrs. Smith picked up her child, and started to run, boarding a wagon headed towards the central portion of town. Mrs. McCleavy discovered what had happened and called to her husband and the two pursued the wagon, but failed to stop it.

Chief of Police C. E. Palmer was notified, and he at once went to the B., R. & P. station, where he intercepted the two women as they were about to board the train.

The women and the child were taken before 'Squire Rowns, where, after the case was gone over, the little girl was turned over to them, with the understanding that they would remain here until the matter was adjusted.

Last night, however, apparently taking the attitude that "possession was nine points," the women secured an automobile and went back to Pittsburgh by way of Indiana.

It is understood that Mr. McCleavy will go to Pittsburgh and try to regain possession of the grandchild by a writ of habeas corpus.

"WORDS, OR DEEDS?"

"If anything in this campaign is real it is that we are now facing the question whether we want words or whether we want deeds; whether we want that which is written and spoken, or whether we want American action in the interests of the American people, worthy of the American name, maintaining the American honor, and buttressing the prosperity of the United States."—From Mr. Hughes' speech at Chicago.

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

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FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1914.

PEPPER AND SALT.

Many a man's popularity is based on an ability to keep his mouth shut.—Philadelphia Record.

A WISE DECISION.

It is understood that a request was made to the Court for permission to keep the bars of Clearfield open until 10:00 o'clock instead of the regular closing hour of 9:00 o'clock during the firemen's convention. It is not known to this paper who made the request and we are not interested in who made the request, but we are interested in the fact that the permission was very wisely refused. The request did not come from the rank and file of the firemen as there is a growing tendency on the part of organizations of this kind to discount the effects of alcoholic beverages as an aid to proper celebration at their annual conventions.

FIREMENS' CONVENTION.

It is doubtful whether any town ever experienced a more orderly firemen's convention than that which was held in Clearfield yesterday. The firemen and their officials are to be greatly complimented on the way they conducted themselves. Of course, there was the usual noise, and lots of it, but noise hurts nobody and on an occasion of this kind can not be objected to

The parade was a fine one and the appearance of the uniformed men was all that could be expected. The bands furnished excellent music, and best of all they were very liberal with it. As is always the case a few hoodlums not members of the fire companies created the major part of what disturbance there was.

MONEY WELL SPENT.

Every citizen in the county should rejoice in the capture of the "Big Swede." His trial of course will cost a great deal of money and will probably run into thousands of dollars, but it would be better to spend fifty thousand in the capture and conviction of a murderer than to let roving bands of tramps and hoboes under the impression that such work can be carried on and they escape officers.

It is safe to say that the criminal class of tramps will stay away from Clearfield county as the capture of the "Big Swede" has amply proven to them that time does not blot out crime and that the authorities are actively searching and combing the entire country for those who must eventually satisfy the demands of the criminal law.

There never was a more deliberate, cold-blooded murder committed than that which occurred in the Rowles' shanty and that the murdered man was not one more prominent in life than Rowles is due more to circumstances than to the intentions of the hoboes. It is unfortunate, indeed, that Clearfield county must be put to the expense of trying a degenerate of the type of Dennery but the demands of the law must be satisfied so let the trial proceed with all the speed of the proverbial Jersey Justice.

DETROIT'S IMPRESSIONS OF A MAN.

Governor Hughes' visit to Detroit opened the presidential campaign of 1916 and if we may forecast the events that are to follow by the omens of Monday we would prognosticate an intensely warm, vivid and humanly interesting period in the next few months.

Setting aside the auspices of meteorological conditions in this provision of the future—although they are approved by numerous professional augurs and by a host of commonalty as well—we base this prophecy on the characteristics of the candidate whose too brief stay with us has been enjoyed by all with whom he came into contact.

The misguided individuals who have been expecting Charles E. Hughes would prove to be a cold proposition and therefore easy to beat are in for a shock that will make them think they have been hit by an uninsulated trolley wire. There is nothing cold about Mr. Hughes, Detroit has learned. He is about as intensely human a piece of humanity as ever captured the hearts of a crowd, and the more people in the United States he meets between now and November the more votes will be cast for him. As a campaigner he is a revelation. He likes his fellow beings, and they like him because they see he likes them.

And what his personality begins his remarkable powers of intellect and utterance finish. He drives his points home with tremendous force. What he says sticks. There are thousands of Americans today who can retell every step in the arguments he made eight years ago on the Bryan trust policy, yet in 1908 Mr. Hughes was not especially a prominent figure and there was no particular reason why his address more than others should have remained clearly in the memory except the gift of the man to send his own thoughts so deep into the brains of others. They are clear in his own mind first, undoubtedly. He knows precisely what he wants to say because he has reasoned it out before he speaks it out. Probably that has something to do with the ease with which he conveys his meaning. But it is a very rare quality he possesses in his ability to master subjects so thoroughly as to make the most abstruse simple to himself and his hearers. It is a quality eminently desirable in a political candidate; it is infinitely more to be desired in the president of a great country like the United States.

Detroit's impression of Charles E. Hughes is all favorable. The thousands of people who have studied him at close range are convinced that if he is elected president next November he will be a great president, one of the greatest this nation has known, worthy to stand in history with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, a custodian of the republic's fate to whom that fate may confidently be intrusted if that conviction is shared by the people of other states whom he is still to meet, the outcome of his swing around the great American circle cannot fail to be propitious for him.—Detroit Free Press.

ROUGH ON RATS
Unbeatable Exterminator of Rats, Mice and Bugs
Used the World Over - Used by U.S. Government
The Old Reliable That Never Fails - 15c 25c At Druggists
THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Railroad Men Who Conferred With The President

Upper photo, railway executives representing 225 systems. From left to right—J. G. Walker, secretary of the eastern conference of managers; W. L. Seddon, vice president, N. Y. C.; H. W. Belnap, general manager, Wheeling & Lake Erie (top row); P. E. Crowley, assistant vice president, N. Y. C. (middle row); S. E. Cotter, general manager, Webster N. D. Maher, vice president, N. & W.; P. S. Allbright, Atlantic Coast Line (midle row); L. W. Baldwin, general manager, Central of Georgia (top row); Elisha Lee, assistant general manager, Pennsylvania (bottom row); A. M. Schoyer, resident vice president, Pennsylvania (face partly hidden by hat); E. W. Grice, general superintendent of transportation, C. & O.; A. S. Greig, assistant to receiver, St. Louis and San Francisco (top row); C. L. Barbo, general manager, N. Y., N. H. & H. (in light suit); A. J. Stone, vice president, Erie; E. H. Coapman, vice president, Southern Railway; James Russell, general manager, Denver and Rio Grande; E. G. Ewing, general manager, Philadelphia and Reading; G. H. Anderson, general manager, Great Northern; G. S. Wade, Sunset Central Lines, and C. W. Kouns, general manager, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

Lower photo, representatives of Railway Brotherhoods. From left to right—C. M. Rodgers, Mr. Lewis, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; S. Veach, A. B. Garretson, president of the order of Railway Conductors; W. J. Burke, W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; William Parks, Mr. Aickert, Henry Huddleson, W. O. Van Pelt, O. P. Kelly, T. D. Howard, Peter Kilduff and T. S. Evans.

BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your head is dull or aching; if what you eat sours and forms gas and acid in stomach, or you are bilious constipated, nervous, sallow and can't get feeling just right, begin inside bathing drink before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Do your inside bathing immediately upon arising in the morning to wash out of the system all the previous day's poisonous waste, gases and sour bile before putting more food into the stomach.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became loaded with body impurities, get from your pharmacist a quarter pound of limestone phosphate which is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except for a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant.

Just as soap and hot water act on the skin, cleaning, sweetening and freshening, so hot wter and limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Men and women who are usually constipated, bilious, headachy or have any stomach disorder should begin this inside bathing before breakfast. They are assured they will become real cranks on the subject shortly.

ON THE SCREEN

"THE EMBODIED THOUGHT."

At the Globe Theatre Tonight in Three Parts.

The cast: David Goodman (Edward Sloman); Ruth, his sister (Hazel Neece); Mrs. Goodman (Adelaide Bronti); Max Rosenthal (Melvin Mayo); Jimmy Rolfe (L. C. Shumway) Isaac Cohen (George Routh). Written by Julian Louis Lamothe. Produced by Edward Sloman.

The basis of this story is the following extract from "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," by Thomas Jay Hudson.

"A phantom, or ghost, is the embodiment of an idea or thought."

"The power to create phantasms resides and is inherent in the subjective mind, or personality, of man.

"The power becomes greater as the body approaches nearer to the condition of death.

"All phantasms of the dead are those who died under circumstances of great mental stress or emotion."

David Goodman and Max Rosenthal are partners in a cloak and suit business. Rosenthal is the typical Jewish merchant. Goodman is more idealistic. He has never married. The partners secure a loan from Cohen, a Jewish banker, and enlarge their business. Goodman meet Nanon Laval, an adventuress, and forgets everything else. Nanon is hired as a model, and Rosenthal often chaperones Goodman for neglect of business. To save Goodman from himself, Rosenthal discharges Nanon. Goodman makes a scene when he hears of it. He calls upon Nanon, and she shows him a love letter from his mother, pleading that her son be given up. Goodman, blind to everything save the wiles of Nanon, angrily berates his mother for her interference. He learns that Rosenthal intends to restrain his reckless expenditures by withdrawing all their money from the bank. Goodman circumvents this plan by getting the money himself, and invests it in bonds, which he hides in his library. He gleefully tells Nanon how he has tricked the meddlers, and she learns that the method of opening the secret panel is written on a card in his pocket.

Rosenthal discovers what Goodman has done, and is frantic, as the loss of the money means ruin. Goodman scoffs and tells him that he has merely beaten him to it. Goodman goes to call on Nanon, and is fatally injured when the elevator in her apartment house falls several stories. Nanon has him brought to her apartment to await the arrival of the ambulance. Her lover, Jimmy Rolfe, is present, and after Goodman has seemingly died in her arms, she leaves him on a couch, and tells Rolfe excitedly about the bonds. Goodman awakens to consciousness, and learns the base nature of the creature he loved. His one idea is to right the wrong he has done to his loved ones. Nanon must not get possession of the card of instructions. He arranges to hide it. When Nanon and Rolfe come to search him, he is dead, and they do not find the card.

The last thought of Goodman lives, and as a phantom tries effectually to communicate to Rosenthal, Ruth and Mrs. Goodman the hiding place of the bonds, which means so much to them.

By accident Rolfe and Nanon discover the card under the couch, and plan to get the bonds by entering the library that night. Ruth has fallen asleep at the bed side of her mother. The phantom leads her in her sleep to the library. Nanon is at the panel, opening the book. Ruth awakens a struggle ensues, in which she is finally victorious.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SELL

?

"For the love of Mike, take out that want ad. I've got something else to do than to answer the phone and the house is sold anyway."

That's what a user of our classified advertising column told us the other day. Now, you may have something around your place that you have been wondering how in the world you could get it out of the way. It may be a piece of furniture that has been in the way for some time; it may be some clothing that you never liked and do not wear; it may be a buggy or wagon that, with a little repairing could be made to do service for a long time yet: there are lots of things around your home about which you have asked yourself the qestion, "I wonder what I could do with that?"

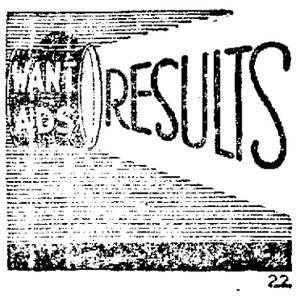
Put a little advertisement in our classified columns. Your story will be read by over two thousand people. If you started out to see this number of people personally you couldn't do it in less than a couple of months.

It won't cost you much. Look around and see if you cannot answer the question at the top of this and, if you feel that you don't know just how to word it, our advertising man will gladly give you the benefit of his experience.

Try It Out In The Classified Column of the

Clearfield Progress

Subscribe to the Progress.



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Our Want Ads Light the Way to Greater Results —Try one to-day

The Original Malted Milk
Nourishing Delicious Digestible

The powder dissolves in water. Needs no cooking—Keep it on hand.
Rich Milk, Malted grain extract in powder. The Original Food-Drink for all ages.
For Infants, invalids and growing children. More nourishing than tea, coffee, etc.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. In the home, or at Hotels and Cafes.
Invigorates nursing mothers, and the aged. Substitutes cost YOU Same Price

OUR FACILITIES FOR JOB WORK

ARE AT YOUR DOOR—
Doesn't Matter Where You Live.

THE PROGRESS
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE JOLLY BUTTON BUSTER
BETTY'S CAMPAIGN
A Merry Musical Satire On 1950
--OPERA HOUSE, CLEARFIELD--
August 31st & September 1

100 LOCAL PEOPLE 100

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EUROPEAN WAR ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES

FRENCH PEACE.

By Henry Wood.
United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, July 15.—(By Mail)—France s open to the consideration of peace mposed upon herself and her Allies. lone other.

Within the last three months, or the ast quarter of the first two years f the war, France four times offici- y has said no.

A formal declaration by her presi- ent, a formal statement by her prime ni.ter, a spontaneous outburst by er Chamber of Deputies and a great anifestation by the French people hemselves have all said this and rance closed the second year of the ar with an absolutely solid front or a peace for all time to come.

May 14 at Nancy, President Poin- aire delivered perhaps the most re- arkable address that ever fell from he lips of a French president. It hrystallized the sentiments of the rench on peace.

"We do not want our enemies to of- us peace," he declared, "but we nt them to demand it of us. We o not want to accept the conditions hey have to offer; we ant to impo.e n them our own. We do not want a eace that will leave Imperial Ger- nany mistress to recommence the war hen she chooses; we want a peace ased on restored right with serious uarantees of equilibrium and stabili- y. And until that peace is assured; ntil our enemies recognize them- elves defeated, we will never cease o fight."

The French press without a dissent- ng voice upheld these words. Prime linister Briand within a week pub- icly confirmed the position of M. oincaire as that of the French gov- rnment itself.

In refusing to accept the olive ranch of diplomacy as a means of ettling the war France did not fear hat in diplomatic negotiations with ermany she might be worsted. She s willing to let her victory in the gadir case stand as a witness to her iplomatic superiority. Germany re- used in July and August of 1914 to ccept diplomacy to settle the con- roversy. She insisted upon war and rance insists that Germany must inish the war.

Following these declarations there ame within a week a spontaneous utburst in the French chamber as urther affirmation that France ould not want even to discuss a ne- otiable peace.

M. Raffin-Dugens, socialist mem- er, had just returned from Kien- hal, Switzerland, where in a private apacity he had attended the Second nternational Socialistic Conference to Bring About Peace. Arising, he de- manded the right to speak on "cer- ain discourses pronounced recently n the name of France, some of which were not calculated to bring about peace. The two blocks of nations that have rushed at each other's throats—"

He go tno further. The chamber to a man rose in a storm of pro- test. It was long before President Deschanel could make himself heard. "I am astounded," he finally manag- ed to cry out, "that any Frenchman could even intimate that the provoca- tion for the present war did not come solely from the side of Germany." M. Raffin-Dugens apologized and the only chance ever offered to the French chamber to discuss peace was buried.

The people themselves followed quickly, within a week, with one of those manifestations that mark epochs in the life of nations. Before the present war France was not united on the question of preparedness. If a regiment of troops passed it was certain some one would applaud and cry "Vive l'armee"; and that some- one else would shout "Vive la Paix." Noisy groups would form and riots were likely to follow.

On June 1, in honor of her dead general, Gallieni, Paris witnessed the first great military display that has take n place since the war began. Ascension day is one of the great na tional holidays of France. Representatives of all France lined the streets through which the funeral cortege passed.

Ordinarily people do not applaud at funerals. But the French, waiting until the body of Gallieni had passed, applauded and cheered the troops representing every branch of the French army.

A quiet handclapping began at sight of the troops. It grew louder and more prolonged until it extended down the lines of thousands upon thousands of people from the Invalides to the Gare de Lyons. It continued until after there was not a soldier in sight. There was not one note of opposi- tion.

Among the thousands of applauders there were hundreds of women wear- ing smal lbunches of violets, women whose mourning garments showed they had lost a son, a father, a broth- er or sweetheart in the war. Many of them spent almost their last money to purchase the emblematic flowers.

The violets had been intended for Gallieni, but when the cortege began moving, these women suddenly saw broader and larger. They saw in the death of Gallieni the man who had merely saved Paris, while in the troops that followed they saw what must ultimately save all France. And a sif by some sudden, subtle instinct the hands raised to shower the violets on the bier of Gallieni were stayed and the flowers fell instead on the troops as they passed.

It was the final solemn manifesta- tion of the people of France that the voice of their president, the voice of their premier, the voice of the Cham- ber of Deputies, had been also their voice and that France wants continu- ation of the war until the peace that she and her allies desire can definite- ly be imposed.

GERMAN PEACE.

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Berlin, July 15.—(By Mail)—Ger- many wants peace because she believes she has won the war. The Allies don't want peace because they believe they will win the war.

The difference is between the "has won" and the "will win" and so long as there is this division the neutral diplomats in Berlin, the best inform- ed neutral observers, declare there is no possibility of peace.

The people the world over are en- couraged by peace talk and at the end of two years of war they are ready to make peace, each on its own terms. So are the German officials, the British cabinet and the govern- ment of France, but the public terms are such that an agreement could not now be easily made.

The great difference between the Allies and the Central Powers is that the Central Powers are open to impar- tial mediation while the Allies dis- courage the idea.

The Allies, when their armies were being beaten back in France, and in Russia and when Servia was invaded, said to the public: "Don't mind these things; we will win ultimately. The Central Powers have convinced the German people that every great mili- tary advance was a step toward vic- tory and that because there have been so many of them the Central Powers have been victorious.

That is the peace situation at the close of the second year of war, ac- cording to the view of Berlin. It raises many questions. Would Wil- son be acceptable as a mediator or, if not Wilson, then the next presi- dent? Would Germany insist on the peace terms she has outlined?

The answer depends on coming ev- ents. They will be influenced by military developments. The election in the United States will have its ef- fect. Internal affairs in the various countries will increase or modify the respective peace views.

There is a peace party in Germany. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg leads it. Some of the Conservative members of the Reichstag are his opponents. They know that if the Chancellor makes peace now he will not insist on the annexation of Bel- gium and that his terms will be "moderate." The Conservatives lead the party which believes Germany has been decisively successful in this war and they think Germany should dic- tate iron clad terms. They know the Chancellor will never support their terms so they are out to oust him.

The harder they fight the stronger the Chancellor becomes. Bismark had a snap compared to the Chancellor's positio ntoday. Bismarck had every- thing his own way, but his view of the world did not extend beyond the boundaries of the United German Em- pire which he founded.

Today things are different. Ger- many needs a Chancellor who can see Germany in her relation to the rest of the world. Such is the view point of von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The Conservatives have the stand- pat view of Bismarck. The Chancel- lor is a Progressive. So is the Kais- er. History will show the neither the Kaiser nor Hollweg wanted war, but that stronger forces did want and got it.

The Chancellor was severely criti- cized in the Reichstag a few days ago because he "postponed mobilization of the German army three days at the beginning of the war."

The Chancellor replied that he re- gretted that he could not have post- poned it longer.

Even the Socialists know that the Chancellor will make peace whenever it is honorarably possible. The peo- ple knew it too and they are ready to help.

The people talk about peace. There are rumors of peace constantly. It is impossible to discuss peace terms in the papers, but privately the peo- ple are preparing themselves for any peace conferences that may develop. They will be as prepared for peace as they were for war.

So far as Germany is concerned, the President of the United States, whether he is Wilson or the Republi- can nominee, will be welcome as a peace mediator, provided he does not come forth with a definite program and demand peace along the lines de- sired by people in America.

The only requirement of the Ger- man people regarding a peace maker is that he be "FAIR."

The war can end by fall or before there is another winter campaign if, as the Chancellor and Count Tisza said, the interest of the Central Pow- ers as European nations are respect- ed. The German people believe they are fighting a defensive war and they ar ready to make terms at any time their future existence as a nation can be secured. Germany, like England, must insist publicly on broad terms, because publicly the national leaders cannot change their positions too much or they will lose the confidence of the public an dinspire too much hope in the hearts of their opponents.

While in Vienna recently, Amssa- dor Penfield said: "It is all right to talk about these foreign countries be- ing ruled by Emperors, Czars, Kings and Presidents, but when the people throughout the world begin to talk peace as they have this summer, peace is coming.

"Public opinion rules the world and public opinion will bring peace."

RUSSIAN PEACE.

By William Philip Simms.
(Unitel Press Staff Correspondent.)

Petrograd, July 15.—(By Mail)— "You can't write an article about peace in Russia," declares Sergius Shi peace in Russia," declares Sergius Shidlovsky, ex-Vice President of the Third Imperial Duma and President of the Progressive Bloc as we paced the long, hardwood floor of the Duma lobby.

"You can't, because there is but one thing to be said about it—one short, sharp, emphatic word—NO!"

This sums up fairly well the atti- tude of the Russian people regarding peace on any other basis than an Al- lied victory. Two years of war wag- ed under trying circumstances finds them more determined than ever. They feel that they have just begun to fight because they are just now getting organized for fighting.

Rumors of a separate peace with Russia have been spread with consid- erable frequency. It has been said that there is even a peace party here, that a considerable element among the population demands peace. I have failed to discover such a party of such an element.

"It is a German lie," the President of the Duma, Mikhail Rodzianko said when I told him that the neutrals had been informed more than once that Russia might accept separate peace. He did not say this in anger. Rather he smiled. His attitude was consid- erably like that of Mark Twain who, when informed of his reported de- mise replied with a dry chuckle that the report had been grossly exagger- ated.

Rodzianko was emphatic but unfret- ted. He appeared to know whereof he spoke.

"Peace now would be the greatest blow ever suffered by Russia," Shid- loxsky declared. "Perhaps our great- est benefit to be derived from the war is our economic independence of Ger- many. Peace at this junction would fail to give us this. Economically Germany has exploited us for long. She has called us the 'hinterland' of Europe peopled by Russian barbar- ians fit only to be her vassals and a source of profit.

"We have thrown off this yoke. The commercial treaty she imposed during our war with Japan, more ben- eficial to Germany than to us, no long- er binds. When peace and victory come, Russia will hold the new free- dom she has won and develop her own industries to the profit of her own people.

"These are some of the benefits of the war which Russia expects. Until Germany is beaten we can not get them. Can you wonder that every Russian says 'No!' when you mention Peace now?"

"But the peasants—about 80 per cent of your population—are they for war?" I asked. The leader of the big- gest bloc, the controlling group in the Duma, replied with a satisfied smile:

"They are, and they have every right to be. They were never more prosperous than now. Their spirit is fine. You won't find any class of peo- ple in Russia more optimistic than they."

And he should know, being a land owner and farmer himself. He came direct from his plantation down near Moscow to take part in the Duma pro- ceedings fresh from among the coun- tryfolks, the back bone of Russia. To the President of the Duma I put the question:

"What is the attitude of the peas- sants towards the war""

"He is for continuing it until Russia wins," was the reply. "He knows what German domination means and doesn't want it."

"American newspapers are report- ing lots of peace talk these days," I suggested. "What do you think of it?"

"Seems mostly of German origin," President Rodzianko said. "Most of it appears to come from Berlin through your correspondents quoting German officials. The rest to all ap- pearances is prepared by German agents in the United States."

"But all neutral countries are hear- ing considerable about peace. Do you believe there is a movement on foot to bring about an early end to the war?" I queried.

"All I can say is this," he answer- ed. "Any peace talk now is unfriend- ly to the Allies, so I leave you to guess who is doing most of the talking. If it does the Germans any good, how- ever, to talk peace, let them talk. It certainly does us no narm. Still this is no time for neutrals to attempt to start negotiations."

Here the presiding officer of Rus- sia's representative body laughed good naturedly, adding: "And if the United States tries to make peace be- tween Germany and the Allies at this stage of the game, we will never for- give her."

Though said in the most pleasant fashion imaginable, the Duma leader clearly meant what he said. More- over I had been expecting the remark. Statesmen in France had said the same thing to me, time and again. Englishmen say it. And the Italians, Belgians and Serbs. In Russia, as in other allied countries, one is frequent- ly asked the question:

"Is America going to try to make peace.?" By the way it is asked one can detect resentment. No ally likes the idea. Prime Minister Aristide Briand, of France, upon assuming of- fice declared:

"We will havt peace through vic- tory." In Russia they say the same thing.

BRITISH PEACE.

By Ed. L. Keen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

London, July 15.—(By Mail)—This story has to run several hundred words so as to match up with Acker- man,s, Simms', Woods' and Hearley's. Otherwise, it could be told in ten words thus: England is ready for peace now—but on her own terms.

She is just as ready as she was the day after war was declared. War weariness has not discouraged her. The awful drain of blood and money, the knowledge that every day's pro- longation of the struggle means a bigger bill in both to pay, has not abated her zeal or released her de- termination to win what she went to war for. The military reverses of the last year have stiffened her purpose to accomplish a peace that will re- move forever the "Menace of Prussian Militarism."

Yes, there si a peace- at any-price party in England. But its members are negliible, its influence is nil- Some half-dozen of them are in Par- liament because there has been no general election since the war began.

As proof of this, witness the spe- cial election in Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales, the red-hottest socialistic con- stituency in all Britain. Keir Hardie, ever a consitent peace advocate had represented Merthyr Tydvil in Com- mons for fifteen years. When he died his seat was contested by two mem- bers of the Labor party, Stanton and Winstone, the former a supporter of Britain's war, the latter a Hardie pa- cifist. Stanton had the nerve to tell the coal miners that he was for con- tinuing the war to a finish, even if it meant conscription twice over and they elected him by a vote of 10,286 to 6,- 080. If Morrell, Snowden, Trevelyan, Outhwaite, Pringle and Mason, all from far less radical constituencies, should stand for re-election, there can be little doubt as to the result.

The British public and its govern- mental servants don't always agree on great questions. There has been much popular dissatisfaction with the war cabinet. The diplomatic blunders whereby Bulgaria was lost and Ger- many enabled to overrun Serbia and Montenegro and involve the Entente in serious difficulties with Greece; the military miscalculations which result- ed in the evacuation of Gallipoli and the surrender of General Townshend's forces at Kul-el-Amara; the failure of a stronger economic pressure upon Germany by tightening the blockade; neglect to intern enemy aliens in Eng- land, etc., etc.,—on these matters sec- tions of the public have expressed their opinions strongly.

On the question of peace, statesmen and common folk with the unimpor- tant exception referred to, are one. There has been no criticism to the re- plies of Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey to Germany's peace overtures.

England is ready for peace on her own terms. England's terms are those of her Allies. The general principles for which she is fighting have been repeatedly stated. Only one of her specific terms which the Allies endorse has been laid down; that is the re- storation of Belgium. The German Chancellor's tentative offer to create a new Belgium, not a Franco-English vassal, but between whose people and the Germans there should be the col- laboration of neigbors, brought a prompt and specific response from the British Premier:

"We, the Allies, are determined to see once more the old Belgium. She must not be allowed to suffer per- manently from the wanton and wicked invasion of her freedom. That which which has been broken down must be repaired and restored." As for the other terms, Britishers feel that it would be futile to discuss them now. Here is what Sir Edward Grey says on this point:

"The first step toward peace will come when the German government begins to recognize the fact that the allies are not beaten and are not go- ing to be. The one thing that is more responsible than anything else for the prolongation of the war is that the German government goes on telling the German people that they have won the war, that the Allies are already beaten. If any of the Allies have a special right to talk peace at this time it is France on whom for weeks past the concentrated fury of the German attack has fallen. But France is not talking peace.

"Under the relations governing the Allies we are bound not to put forth any terms of peace except in common agreement and after consultation with them."

But these men are politicians. So listen to Arthur Henderson, Labor's member of the war cabinet:

"Who are the people most concern- ing themselves about peace negotia- tions, who apparently would accept a patched-up peace of any kind? They are enemies of this nation abroad, who are boasting that the Allies have been conquered. They have been joined by a few mistaken people at home.

"Against all such talk we must be on our guard. We must see that peace is founded upon justice and honor. In spite of all the suffering and the unparalleled sacrifices we have been called upo nto make, I am con- vinced of the utter futility and ac- tual danger of peace talk at the pres- ent moment.

"We must guard against the dan- ger of becoming weary and discour- aged. The gallant soldier who recent- ly found his death under such tragic circumstances warned us that it would be a war of two or three years' dura- tion. The end is not in sight. Let the enemy talk of our being a con- quered people. We know different.

"Our armies are stronger, better equipped, and in better spirits than ever before, the relations between our- selves and our Allies are more cor- dial, more closely cemented than they have ever been, and we are all of us more determined than ever."

Henderson represents a class of population that has contributed four- fifths of the British army!

ITALIAN PEACE.

By John H. Hearley.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Rome, July 15.—(By Mail)—Only an Allied peace can satisfy Italy. The war will continue until only an Al- lied peace can be obtained. This is today's sentiment in Italian diplomatic circles. It is repeated by King Vic- tor in the field. It is endorsed by the people of the kingdom.

In Austria, Italy fights a hated and and hereditary foe. In Germany she opposes an "industrial and commer- cial menace." The Italians are natu- rally liberty-loving. This characteris- tic began their war and will continue it, they declare.

To Italy everything, even the great- est bloodshed and the greatest sacri- fice, is preferable to a German domi- nation. "Austrians!" she hisses at the House's socialistic deputies who cry for a change in government. She frowns on ex-Premier Giolotti's al- leged attempts to return to power. Giolitti has been called Italy's peace- at-any-pricer. War certainly has so- bered and hardened the people. It has made sturdy, stubborn patriots of all classes, especially of the wo- men and children.

Generally Italy wars to save her allies and herself from "oppression." An unselfish allied patriotism seems to have been born of the travail of strife. Particularly she fights to win her own "geographical and marine lib- erty." As a condition of the allied peace she will press for the "correc- tion" of her northern border. She will seek, as she has always sought, the return of her "unredeemed lands," Trent and Trieste. The natural forti- fications of the Alps, which are now entirely Austrian territory, must be divided. Italy must have something besides frontier plains and valleys to insure her a peaceful and prosperous life. The almost insurmountable dif- ficulties of her mountain warfare, she asserts, have proven this to her be- yound the shadow of a doubt. The "threat" of an armed Austria, look- ing down upon her, must be forever removed.

In the Italian opinion the Austrian control of the Adriatic also should come to an end. Owing to the uneven- ness of the balance, Italy declares her Adriatic commerce has amounted to a practical nothing. On hte other hand, Austria, it is assetted, has thrived on her unjust control and pre- vented fair competition.

Under the spur of such possessions Italy dreams that much of the power of old Rome woud return to her. Something of the spirit of that an- cient mistress of the word has late- ly been born again in her. It is show- ing itself in a thousand and one plans, suddenly formulated and aimed at the acquisition of industrial, com- mercial and artistic greatness.

The presence of the Pope in Rome apparently has done little to compli- cate the Italian situation. Benedict has made at least one direct plea and not a few indirect pleas for a general peace, His efforts have been diplo- matically resisted by all the allies, in- cluding Italy. The peaceward in- quiries of the Holy Father, it is said, always meet with a unanimous allied response. "We are ready for peace, but only for an allied peace," the al- lies invariably are reported to reply. The Italian papers generally give but little if any space to the Pope's peace- ward utterances. Consequently they do not come into the constant thought of the people. The possibility of any marked effect is therefore eliminated.

However, the general belief here is that Germany is seeking to effect peace through the Holy Father. Pa- pal representatives to the Central Powers are said to have laid the con- ditions of a pax Germanica before His Holiness. The conditions, it is rumored, were felt to be unsatisfac- tory to the allies on their face. But, as the story goes, the Vatican re- garded them as a starting point. Many believe that they invited President Wilson's recent academic discussions on peace and the apparent interest of the King of Spain.

Italians generally view the alleged performance as a show of German weakness and an enemy plea for an early peace. These can be the neces- sary preliminary steps that possibly may reach peace, it is admitted. The ball, however, can be and probably will be on the roll for several months, it is reminded. If it is on the roll at all, comes the constant Italian repe- tition, it is on the roll not toward a pax Germanica but toward a stable alllied peace.

When will the war end. Italian speculation gives the question many answers. The Vatican, it is felt, is making stupendous effort to end the strife before wintre. The Pope, it is rumored, has not given up hope for accomplishing his purpose. The peo- ple guess everything, ranging from five more months to five more years. The Italian government, however, does not speculate. It leaves that to oth- ers. In the meantime it prepares by hard and constant, but patriotic labor for an indefinite period of fighting.

NO PROTECTIVE MEASURE FROM DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

"You couldn't get a protective measure out of a Democratic Congress sectionally organized any more than you could get a revival meeting out of a disorder- ly house."—From Mr. Hughes' Speech at Chicago.

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W. SCOTT PIPER,
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A. D. BIGLER,
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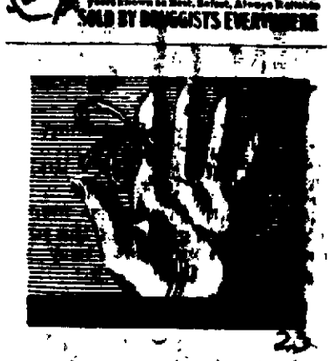

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OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Sir John Prescott Hewett, chairman of the governing body of the new school of Oriental studies in London, born in Kent, England, 62 years ago today.

James E. Martine, who is campaigning for renomination as United States senator from New Jersey, born in New York city, 66 years ago today.

Dr. Edwin W. Chubb, dean of Ohio University, born at Lebanon, Pa., 51 years ago today.

Blanche Bates, one of the leading actresses of the American stage, born at Portland, Ore., 43 years ago today.

Richard Randolph, pitcher of the Boston National league baseball team, born in New York, 27 years ago today.

Dr. Joseph Silverman, noted New York rabbi and peace advocate, born in Cincinnati, 56 years ago today.

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$1.48 and $1.95

With a pair of stockings free.

POLLACK'S BARGAIN STORE
"The People's Store"

306 Market St. Clearfield, Pa.

CURWENSVILLE

Mrs. William Twigg, Sr., Irvin Hill, has been confined to her home this week by illness.

Walter Broome and family, residents of Brookville, motored to Curwensville yesterday and spent the day with Mr. Broome's mother, Mrs. Martha Broome.

Mrs. Mary Mahaffey, who has been spending some time in town with relatives, returned to her home at Mahaffey today. She is a sister of Mrs. Henrietta Dyer.

The Citizens cornet band of this place were awarded first prize in the band concert at the Firemen's Convention at Clearfield yesterday, the amount received being $75.00.

Hugh McKendrick, solo cornetist, and Scott Phillips, slide trombone player, were in Clearfield yesterday, helping the Fifth Regiment band make music for that town's big day.

The Rescue fire boys returned home last evening from the Firemen's Convention at Clearfield, and seemed well pleased with the treatment accorded them while visitors at the county seat. The boys, what there were of them, made a neat and splendid showing in the parade line.

Mrs. F. B. Coulter and daughter of Punxsutawney, came to Curwensville yesterday and will spend a week visiting with friends. At present they are with Mrs. Clara Thompson. Mrs. Coulter was a daughter of the late Charles Frank, and a Curwensville girl, having graduated from the High School.

Mrs. Lottie Murphy, of Indiana, who was married a few weeks ago, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Strauss, on Grampian road. On her return home she will be accompanied by Miss Jane Teats and one of her little nieces, who will visit with her until the time arrives to start school.

Yesterday was one of the quietest days on Curwensville's street for many months. So many laboring men went out of town to attend the different gatherings throughout the county, that many of the industries were crippled and handicapped to such an extent that it was almost an impossibility to keep the works moving along in the ordinary lines of activity.

Grampian relatives received word Wednesday of the accidental death of Blair Durnell, a son of Robert Durnell which occurred on that day at Salamanca, by a fall from the tank of an engine. He was aged about twenty-eight years, and leaves a wife and one child. His remains will be brought to Grampian for burial, the funeral taking place probably on Saturday. He was a nephew of William Durnell and a cousin of Mrs. Guy B. Clark, of this place.

John H. Norris has been notified of the almost fatal scalding of his son-in-law, Stewart Alcorn, which occurred at Endicott, N. Y., where the injured man resided. The injured man unfortunately fell into a vat filled with acid, while making his way from his home to that of a neighbor on an errand. Mr. Alcorn is well known in Curwensville among the tannery men, he having worked in the old Alley Bros. plant for some time before it was destroyed by fire. His wife was Miss Leah Norris.

The school board meeting held last evening was a very busy one and a volume of unfinished business transasted, which brings business pertaining to school work up to the present month; so that the different departments can start the coming session without a hitch. The truant law will be more strictly enforced this year than it was last season, and a regular truant officer be appointed if necessary to see that parents are not quite so negligent in informing the officer of the where-abouts of the culprits, instead of trying to shield the children and keep them from school.

Now, since the Chautauqua business is settled for another year, would it not be well to take up the matter of dams, bath houses and children's playground at or near the "Pee-Wee's Nest" bridge? The idea was advocated by both the town paper and the Progress, two years ago, and seemed to find considerable favor with the people, who were not Chautauquaists and many of them were. Many persons expressed themselves as willing to contribute financial support, not only to get the thing in sway but to bind themselves to pay a stipulated sum yearly for a period of five years to put it upon a solid foundation. It would be a grand and lasting enjoyment to both sexes if they had a bathing place well kept and away from prying eyes while in the act of changing raiment. Lovers of boat rowing could also enjoy their favorite pastime with but litle expense. Think about this and jump in and start something that will lead somewhere. Hugh Irvin, if approached in the right manner, and could be shown that the people at the head of the enterprise were sincere in doing something that would be of much benefit to a large majority of his town's population, would not hesistate to do his part toward making it one grand success.

Among the Curwensville people who attended the Firemen's Convention yesterday, were the following:—

Mr. and Mrs. Orvis Bloom and daughter Ines, Mrs. Albert Evans and daughter Margaret, Mrs. Joe Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mrs. Sam Leonard and daughter Margaret, Lou. McKendrick, Abe Baily, Clarence Ammerman, George Strickland, Apgar and Kelly Bloom.

Where the air is clean and cool.

GLOBE THEATRE TONIGHT

Special Biograph Feature
"STRONGER THAN WOMAN'S WILL."
A powerful drama in 3 acts.

Special Lubin Feature.
"THE EMBODIED THOUGHT."
A freat drama in three acts.
See Story.

Kalem Comedy.
Bud Duncan and Ethel Leare in
"THE TALE OF A COAT."

Seven reels special features today.

Adults 10c Children 5c

It's Preserving Time...

Don't take chances with that old kettle. You might spoil the whole batch. Get one of these Vollrath-enameled kettles. They are triple coated with white body and blue trimmings. Enamel ware is positively sanitary. Kettles of all sizes, preserving spoons, pint and quart measures, fruit jar fillers, funnels, strainers are here—all enameled the Vollrath way.

W. F. POWELL

South Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

By BREEN.

"I have an established business. I don't require advertising."

That is the answer of some self satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only a question of time. The self satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it soon will be in a rut. Don't get in a rut. Advertise.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Little George Dimeling, son of Senior and Mrs. George Dimeling, while playing on the lawn yesterday afternoon at his home on Second Street accidently put his finger in the lawn mower and had two of his fingers on his left hand badly cut.

Mrs. H. A. Kratzer and daughter Josephine, who have been visiting friends in Clearfield for the past month, have returned to their home in Chestertown, Md.

Miss Genevieve Hoyt of Philipsburg is visiting her cousins, the Misses Esther and Laura Hoyt.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Guy Darr of Burnside, motored to Clearfield and spent the day with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hoyt.

Miss Janette Kephart of Winburne, is visiting relatives in town.

Misses Laura and Genevieve Hoyt motored to Burnside with Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Guy Darr.

E. W. Hess, engineer, left for Renovo on Thursday, to start some important land surveys.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mulgrew of DuBois visited their daughter, Mrs. Joseph Azelvandre, yesterday.

Miss Inez Bloom of Curwensville, spent last evening with Miss Margaret Shillen.

Cyril Fisher of Patton was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

James Cahill of Osceola was in town yesterday.

Philipsburg was well represented at at the Firemen's Convention yesterday by Harold Gearhart, John Todd, William France, John Henderson, Rem Dunsmore, Dorsey Johnston, John Dunsmore and family.

Fred Bass, Richard Gustafson and Andrew Jacobson of Grass Flat, were among the out of town visitors at the Convention yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Pearson, Miss Amanda Lindberg and Andrew Carlson of Grass Flat, took in the fine parade at the Convention yesterday.

Misses Ruth and Edith Johnson, Hilma Reed of Winburne, visited in Clearfield yesterday.

ack Wolf, William Love and Mr. Oleson of Winburne, spent Thursday in Clearfield.

Misses Regena and Vera King of Morrisdale attended the Firemen's Convention yesterday.

Henry Moulthrop, of DuBois motred to Clearleld yesterday.

Mrs. Harry Jackson, Miss Anna Curry and Miss Anna McLaughlin of Bellefonte, are visiting Mrs. Richard Sheche on Cherry Street.

Miss Anna Johnson ofBonifacins arrived in Clearfield today to visit at the home of J. W. Shimel.

Mrs. J. Tracy Good and children, have returned to their home in Altoona after spending a week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Starn on Clearfield Street and her sister Robt. McBlane on Nichols Street. Mr. Good came over and accompained her home.

Mrs. N. M. Pearsons family of Philipsburg is visiting Mrs. Paul Moody, of South Third Street. They will return to their home in Pittsburg today.

Mrs. Gemberling and daughters Grace and Josephine of Cynwyd, Pa. are visiting at the home of James Mitchell on Walnut Street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Miller and daughter Julia and Donald Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Liveright and daughter Mary and Son Henry, returned last evening from a delightful Auto trip to Watkins Glen, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Miss Helen Walker entertained a number of her friends yesterday at a fancy work and card party at her home on Pine Street. The afternoon was a delightful one for all, delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. H. B Hartswick entertained the Clearfield and Curwensville whist club on Wednesday afternoon at her home on Old Town Road at an endless chain tea for the benefit of the Hospital. Dainty refreshments were served. Over two dollars was realized.

The Current Event Club motored to Schryvers yesterday afternoon and enjoyed an excellent chicken supper.

James Mitchell Jr, and party motored to Pete Browns and took supper last evening.

Mrs. F. L. Baily of Jersey Shore is visiting her daughter Mrs S. A, Mellot,

Mrs. Harry Robinson of Curwensville, is visiting her son P. A. Robinson on Second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunsmore and family of Philipsburg, motored to Clearfield yesterday.

Mrs. W. E. Watts and two daughters of Williamsport are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Leitzinger at their bungalow on Odgen Ave.

Charlie Gill of Madera was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

Mrs. J. H. Garmen and three children of Washington D. C. are visiting Mrs. Garmen's mother, Mrs. Nettie Rook on Locust Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Adamitz and family of Grass Flat, motored to Clearfield to attend the Convention yesterday.

John Cramer of Trenton, N. J. is visiting Sam Mitchell on Walnut Street.

Mack Delinger and Byron Bearer of Patton and Mr. Tomb of Indiana, motored to Clearfild yesterday and spent the day.

Miss Lousie Owens of Tyrone, is visiting her school friend, Miss Marian Anderson.

Oscar McNaul of Coalport, was among the out of town guests in Clearfield yesterday.

Miss Margaret Karstetter of Curwensville, was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

Mrs. Jane Merat, of Le Contes Mills was shopping in Clearfield yestrday.

Miss Amanda Beauseingneur, is visiting relatives in Morrisdale.

Mrs. John Buchanan and cousin, Mrs. Schwem are visiting ther sister and cousin Mrs. Emerick in Carnwath.

Miss Llorence Thorn of Punxsutawney.

Boyd Thorn and Son Graydon, attended to business in Karthaus and Kylertown today.

John Scollins and Mr. Kinney, of Houtzdale, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

Teh Misses Greenburg of Ramey visited in Clearfield yesterday.

FLASHES FROM HUGHES DETROIT TALKS.

AMERICAN RIGHTS.

"No one could successfully present to an American audience that an American citizen's rights stopped with the coast line."

"There is not a particle of militarism in my composition, but there is Americanism in its place, and if elected, I am going to see that Americans rights are protected."

LABOR.

"The working man is not asking anything he should not have. All he wants is a square deal.

"No such thing as prosperity exists for just one class in America, unless it exists for all."

"The Republican party does not stand for the prosperity produced by the war, but for a prosperity produced by sound American policies and these are what we propose to have."

PREPAREDNESS.

"Do not let us get this country into a low patriotic plane so that we are content with disesteem, with the scoff of the world."

"'I am an American citizen,' ought to be the proudest title in the world."

CIVIL SERVICE.

"We had in the coast and geodetic survey an eminent scientist. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder."

"It is the most unworthy thing an administration can do to take public business and pay political debts with it."

BEST EVIDENCE.

New York "World" accuses Mr. Hughes of being pro-German.

"The Fatherland," the organ of those who would have the United States violate its neutrality for Germany's benefit, asks Mr. Hughes ten questions which are designed to carry the accusation that he is pro-British.

These directly conflicting charges against him will be regarded as the best evidence that he is just plain American, without bias toward either side.—Albany Journal.

HIGH LIGHTS OF HUGHES' ADDRESS IN CHICAGO

"As I was one hundred per cent. judge I became one hundred per cent. candidate."

* * *

"The most serious charge against the present administration is putting incompetent men into important positions."

* * *

"I propose that when a man goes to represent the American people he shall be looked upon with respect and esteem."

* * *

"Nobody has the right to pay political debts with the good name and the honor of the United States."

* * *

"I propose to have no more 'kiss me and I'll kiss you' appropriations in Congress."

Democrats who harbored hopes that Josephus would catch the virus from the Bryan and Garrison resignations are still nursing their disappointment. Nothing remains for them but to resign to a realization that Josephus will not resign.

President Wilson is now anxious to have it thought that there was no withdrawal of troops from Mexico at the request of Carranza. Why not go one better and declare that we never had any troops in Mexico to withdraw?

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; gas range; washing either sent out or done at home. Wages accordingly. Call H. & C. phone 62-2. 3t pd.

Suit Prices Advance

Serges are hit the hardest. The Fall lines are advancing right along and today they are from 10 to 20 per cent higher than they were in the Spring. We are fortunate in having a good supply of blue, black and gray serges that were bought before the advanced price took effect.

August-Bought Suits

mean a big saving for the man that will take advantage of this opportunity. I have not advanced the price yet and it's to your good judgment that we come with this little buying advice.

MANY CASES OF RHEUMATISM NOW

Says We Must Keep Feet Dry, Avoid Exposure and Eat Less Meat.

Stay off the damp ground, avoid exposure, keep feet dry, eat less meat, drink lots of water and above all take a spoonful of salts occasionally to keep down uric acid.

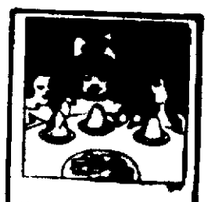
Rheumatism is caused by poisonous toxin, called uric acid, which is generated in the bowels and absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly, cold weather the skin pores are closed thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent [illegible] drink which overcomes uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.

ONE YEAR AGO IN THE WAR.

August [illegible] troops occupied Kovarsky [illegible] the Caucasus, after hard fighting; Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, key to Russia's second line of defense on the Bug river; Austrians occupied Kovel.



Ice Cream for the Kiddies

HOW they do enjoy this PURE FOOD ICE CREAM.

You cannot give them too much of this pure, wholesome tissue-building kind. It's the best thing for them. It contains more real food qualities and can build more actual strength than most of the food you are now giving them.

That's the reason you should give them plenty of it.

Let them have it at least once a day during the hot Summer months.

Try a pint or quart today for Dinner or tonight for Supper.

KEYSTONE ICE CREAM CO.
Phone Your Order

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer Probably showers. Cooler tomorrow.

Volume XI. CLEARFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916 NUMBER 70

Firemen's Contests Witnessed By Four Thousand People

Patton Fire Company Carries Off Three Parade Prizes--Curwensville Band Wins Concert At The Park

FIFTH REGIMENT NOT ELIGIBLE TO ENTER

The twenty fourth annual convention of the Central Pennsylvania District Firemen's association is now a matter of history and the great majority of the participants in the festivities of the day have returned home, many of the companies taking with them the grand prizes awarded for the stunts in the various contests. Yesterday was the big day of the convention and from all reports there were between six and eight thousand visitors here, including the fire fighters.

From ten o'clock in the morning until two o'clock this morning there was something doing every minute on the principal streets of the town. The last band concert took place last night about twelve o'clock when the Holy Name Band of DuBois was marching to the special train which carried the most of the DuBois firemen home from the convention. Firemen with all sorts of noise making devises paraded the streets until two this morning when things became quiet after a strenuous day.

About four thousand spectators witnessed the tournament and other attractions at the park yesterday afternoon which were pulled off without a hitch. The racing program was carried out and proved to be highly successfully. A ball game between Avis and Clearfield N. Y. C. teams entertained the crowd before the races. The game was won by Clearfield by a score of 8-4.

The following prizes were awarded:

Hose Race.

Lindsay, 33 3-4 seconds, $100.
DuBois, 34 seconds, $50.
Houtzdale, 35 1-8 seconds
Barnesboro, 44 2-5 seconds.
J. E. DuBois—No official time on account of not finishing coupling.
Houtzdale made excellent time but lost out in making the coupling. Barnesboro made fast time but were slow in coupling.

Hub Face.

Barnesboro, 22 4-4 seconds, $50.
Lindsay, 23 seconds, split second money.
John E. DuBois, 23 seconds, split second money.
DuBois, 24 3-5.
Houtzdale, 25.

100 Yard Dash.

First prize, Joe Hicks, Barnesboro. Second prize, Davis Hicks, Barnesboro.

Third prize, W. Swansbert, Barnesboro.

The Patton fire company received three parade prizes amounting to over one hundred dollars. It received the prizes for the best equipped company in line of parade, the largest company in line of parade and the best drill team in the parade. The Curwensville company received special mention but owing to the small number did not receive the prize.

The band concert was held in the grove at the Driving Park and took place during the races. Owing to this fact that crowd that heard the various numbers was not so large as would have been the case under other circumstances. The Curwensville Italian band won first prize, scoring 88½ points out of a possible 100. The Holy Name Band of DuBois was second, scoring 80 points out of 100.

The Boys' Brigade band of DuBois played in the contest, but because of the fact that they had won the prize in the parade it was not eligible for the prize in the contest, and was not given a rating.

The Fifth Regiment Band of Clearfield was not permitted to play in the band contest an dwas not eligible for the parade prize owing to the fact that the convention was held in Clearfield and all judges were from Clearfield.

A feature of the day that was eminently successful was a ballon ascension and parachute descent. The professor doing this tunt staged an almost perfgect performance. There was practically no breeze and the balloon went straight up in full view of everyone. The parachute descent was very successfully made.

CURWENSVILLE STORE ROBBED LAST EVENING.

Arch David's general store at Curwensville was entered last evening. The robbers climbed over the room of a garage and entered a store window. They stole between $40 and $50. The authorities of Curwensville have a slight clew as to the robbers.

"BOX SOCIAL."

A box social will be held at Schrot's residence near Locust Lodge, on Tuesday evening, August 29, for the benefit of the new church of Curwensville.

Fullington's jitney will leave the public square for the social at eight o'clock. Everybody welcome. 5t

Bard Fraser of Tyrone, attended to business in town yesterday.

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

MR. WILSON HAS HAD NO MEXICAN POLICY.

..."We cannot let the American spirit fall so low that, lapped in the luxury occasioned by a foreign war, we shall see American lives sacrificed without a determination to prevent it and to make the American name honored and respected wherever our flag flies. The trouble with this administration is this:—I don't think it ever has had a policy in Mexico worthy of the name."—From Mr. Hughes' speech at Chicago.

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

NEW CHINESE REPUBLIC WANTS TO BEHEAD HIM

CHOW TZU-CHI

Chow Tzu-Shu, who for several years was minister of agriculture, commerce and finance under the late Yuan Shi-Kai, has been ordered put on trial by China's new president. The ex-minister is among those on the list of monarchists to be punished. He resigned under fire and disappeared and is now reported to be living in the British concession of Tien Tsing. He consequently is out of the reach of the Chinese government unless it makes criminal charges. In the present condition of affairs in China such a trial means the victim will be beheaded.

Railroad Chiefs Oppose President Wilson In Strike Talk

ELISHA LEE, GENERAL MANAGER FOR SOUTHERN RAILWAY. HALE HOLDEN, PRESIDENT OF C. B. AND Q. FAIRFAX HARRISON, PRESIDENT OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY. LOUIS W. HILL, PRESIDENT OF GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Here are the three presidents of great railroads and the representatives of the greatest system in the country, who oppose President Wilson's suggested settlement of the rail oad strike problem. Elisha Lee, assistant general manager of the Pennsylvania system, has been the spokesman of the managers committee, which has handled the strike matter for months. Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, spokesman for the railroad presidents, called to Washington by President Wilson, Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern railway, most important road of the south, and Louis W. Hill, on whom has just descended the management of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, are opposed to an eight-hour day.

CONFERENCE HOPELESSLY DEADLOCKED

The President and Managers At Loggerheads, Wilson Confers With Brotherhoods

SITUATION REMAIN UNCHANGED

By Robert Bender.

Washington, Aug. 25.—(By United Press)—With President Wilson and the railway presidents apparently hopelessly at loggerheads in their efforts to prevent the threatening strike, the President stirred up excitement when he called a meeting of the brotherhood at the White House and conferred with them for one and one-half hours this morning, adjourning just at noon.

According to the workingmen's representatives, however, it left the situation unchanged. The brotherhood representatives while at the White House placed before President Wilson data showing that lobbying was being done. They showed telegrams from the president of the Northern Pacific railway to congressmen at Washington paving the way for favorable sentiment, and containing the information that the western branch of the brotherhood was optimistic. The situation is just rocking along, said A. B. Garretson, of the Conductors' Union There will be no compromise.

"NAKED HEARTS."

She was engaged to marry a fropish lord whom her father had chosen for her but her heart was given to another. On the night of the engagement party, she was ready to elope with the man she loved, and actually arrived at the trysting place, when something happened that changed the whole course of her life and left her finally behind convent walls from which she was never to emerge. Meanwhile war had cast its shadow upon her life, time worked many changes, homes were wrecked and events that followed altered the verdict of fate so completely that what promised to become the story of happy lives and peaceful homes turned to the deepest tragedy. These are some the incidents that constitute the "Naked Hearts" the Photo Play to be exhibited at the Opera House tomorrow evening, and the most gripping story of the day. Every emotion of the human heart is pictured in this wonderful production, and will thrill you.

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

YUHASZ THOUGHT INSANE WHEN HE RELATES STORY

He Represents Himself As The Savior and Murdered Man As Satan, In Story

NO COUNSEL YET APPOINTED

Mike Yuhasz, a Slavish miner of Tyler, accused of murdering a man at that place last week, was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Bell this morning. Court was called to appoint counsel for Yuhasz and Mike Dennery but these appointments were postponed until next Monday morning at the regular session.

From the stories Yuhasz has told County Detective Jeffries and other officials and from the manner in which he responded to the questions of Judge Bell and District Attorney Welsh this morning, the defendant is believed to be mentally unbalanced. Some time ago Yuhasz spent thirty days in the Fayette county jail for being a suspicious character and while there the authorities believed he was mentally unbalanced.

The defendant in relating the story of the crime to the officials, represented himself as the Savior and the murdered man as Satan. From information received it is believed that the defendant is insane and will probably be examined and sent to a hospital for the criminal insane. W. A. Hagerty, Esq., was appointed by Judge Bell to conduct an investigation of the crime and report to the court. Counsel will be appointed Monday morning.

Mike Dennery, the Big Swede, accused of murdering John Rowles on the night of January 1 and who was captured in Cleveland a few days ago after a chase of seven months, was taken into court this morning for the purpose of having counsel appointed. When questioned Dennery said he thought he could secure funds for his own defense and named two relatives.

Dennery was put in touch with a lawyer sometime today or tomorrow and will report to the court Monday morning whether he can secure the necessary funds to defend himself or not.

NOTICE.

My wife having left my board and bed without just cause or reasons, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date.

A24-3tpd* Adam Zgonc, Hoytdale, Pa.

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

GERMAN LINER RUNS BLOCKADE TO PORT TODAY

Willehad Believed To Be A Harbinger of The Bremen, Which Is Reported Captured

DEUTSCHLAND TO CROSS AGAIN

New London, Conn., Aug 255.—(By United Press) — Nosing her way through a dense fog while a small tug scouted along, the North German Lloyd liner, Willehad swung into the pier of the State Ocean Steamship company here today, adding another victory to German defiance of the allied patrol along the Atlantic coast. Naval officers and all New London believe that the Willehad is a harbinger of the Bremen which is to leave in a short time from a port of the same name in Germany.

The Willehad was espied without escort coming through the Cape Cod channel and drove out fifty miles in open sea passing through the three mile zone in which she was subject to attack or capture by allied warships, but was not molested. It is believed that the Willehad is to serve in the same capacity to the Bremen as the Neckar which is interned at Baltimore harbor, was to the Deutschland. When the Bremen arrives she will probably transfer her cargo to the Willehad and "mother it," housing her crew while in port and protecting the submarine from attack.

Capt. Hinsch of the Eastern Forwarding company which represents the firm which owns the Deutschland and the Bremen was the first man to step aboard the liner when she docked.

Bremen Captured, Says Skipper.

New York, Aug 25. — The report that the German submarine Bremen was captured was repeated today by a British skipper who arrived on the liner Baltic from London. He stated that the Bremen was captured in the North Sea and that four of her crew had been found dead. The Bremen was convoyed to Dover the skipper declared. The German war office had not been advised as to the Bremen's capture as they would not then start a submarine on a trip to America.

Berlin, Aug 25—Preparations for the Deutschland's second trip to the United States have been almost completed. It is ready to sail from Kiel which land[illegible]

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

One Killed and Four Injured In Two Auto Accidents Yesterday

John Gallagher of Ginter Goes Over Embankment on The Narrows, Charley Spencer of Curwensville is Killed

MEETS DEATH ON OLD MOHSANNON ROAD

Charles K. Spencer of Curwensville was instantly killed in an automobile accident last night near Beavertown which is half way between Osceola and Houtzdale on the old Moshannon road. Hardly any of the details of the accident can be had at this time. It is known, however, that another gentlemen was in the car with him and that the car skidded and turned over while they were rounding a sharp curve near the old Moshannon school house.

Mr. Spencer's body was not found until early this morning when another automobile came along and picked him up. It is feared that the other man's injuries may prove fatal.

Charles K. Spencer, the victim, is the son of Mrs. Jason Spencer who reside about one and one half miles west of Curwensville. He was employed by the Penna R. R. at Grampian tending an engine at night.

Mr. Spencer is 38 years of age, and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Jason Spencer of Curwensville; two brothers, one a policeman, of Chicago; and another a foreman at the tannery Curwensville, also three sisters. His body will be brought to Curwensville and funeral will probably be held on Sunday. Mr. Spencer was a man of genial disposition, and was well liked by those with whom he came in contact.

John Gallagher, a coal operator of Ginter, and two young men of Osceola had a miraculous escape from death last evening when the automobile in which they were riding went over a ten foot embankment on the narrows between here and Curwensville and overturned three times. All three occupants were badly injured but were able to be sent home on the special train to Houtzdale last evening.

The accident occurred about eight o'clock last night when the men were returning from a pleasure ride to Curwensville, they having spent the day attending the convention in Clearfield. When about the middle of the narrows where the road is hardly wide enough for two cars to pass, another car going in the opposite direction met them and crowded Mr. Gallagher over toward the river so that the car slipped on the gravel, throwing it over the embankment. It overturned three times before stopping.

Mr. Gallagher received two broken ribs and a man by the name of Preston was badly cut about the head and face by glass from the broken windshield. The other Osceola man had his thigh injured by being caught between the rocks and the side of the automobile. Fortunately other cars passed along and brought the injured men to Clearfield where medical attention was given them.

HE'S A CONQUEROR WHEN HE IS IN GERMANY.

ADMIRAL SCHEER

This is the first authentic photograph of Admiral Scheer, commander of the German navy in the battle off the coast of Denmark. Since that fight, which the Germans claimed as a victory, Admiral Scheer has been hailed and feted as a conqueror.

WILLIAMS' FAMILY REUNION

The Williams reunion will be held on Labor Day, Sept 4 at the Bigler camp meeting grounds. All members of the Williams family and their friends are invited. Bring your baskets. A24-3tpd

Advertise in The Progress.

KIDNAPPING OF CHILD STIRS PUNXSUTAWNEY

Women Secure Automobile and Take Child To Pittsburgh

Excitement waxed high yesterday afternoon in Punxsutawney, when Mrs. Laura Smith and Margaret Dalton, her sister, of 41 31st street, Pittsburgh, went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. William McCleavy, and kidnapped a two-year-old granddaughter of the aged couple.

Mrs. Smith, who is the mother of the child, parted with her husband about eleven months ago, and he is at present employed in Detroit. About eleven months ago when Mrs. Smith became ill in Pittsburgh, her husband took their daughter to Punxsutawney to make its home with his step-father and mother, until she could regain her health. In the meantime they parted, and yesterday the mother determined to claim her daughter.

She came here with her sister and, going to the McCleavy home in the West End, Mrs. Dalton, under the pretext of wanting to see Mrs. McCleavy's chickens, persuaded her to go with her to the rear of the lot. In the meantime Mrs. Smith picked up her child, and started to run, boarding a wagon headed towards the central portion of town. Mrs. McCleavy discovered what had happened and called to her husband and the two pursued the wagon, but failed to stop it.

Chief of Police C. E. Palmer was notified, and he at once went to the B., R. & P. station, where he intercepted the two women as they were about to board the train.

The women and the child were taken before 'Squire Rowns, where, after the case was gone over, the little girl was turned over to them, with the understanding that they would remain here until the matter was adjusted.

Last night, however, apparently taking the attitude that "possession was nine points," the women secured an automobile and went back to Pittsburgh by way of Indiana.

It is understood that Mr. McCleavy will go to Pittsburgh and try to regain possession of the grandchild by a writ of habeas corpus.

"WORDS, OR DEEDS?"

"If anything in this campaign is real it is that we are now facing the question whether we want words or whether we want deeds; whether we want that which is written and spoken, or whether we want American action in the interests of the American people, worthy of the American name, maintaining the American honor, and buttressing the prosperity of the United States."—From Mr. Hughes' speech at Chicago.

Do your Saturday's grocery buying at the Workman's Store.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1914.

PEPPER AND SALT.

Many a man's popularity is based on an ability to keep his mouth shut.—Philadelphia Record.

A WISE DECISION.

It is understood that a request was made to the Court for permission to keep the bars of Clearfield open until 10:00 o'clock instead of the regular closing hour of 9:00 o'clock during the firemen's convention. It is not known to this paper who made the request and we are not interested in who made the request, but we are interested in the fact that the permission was very wisely refused. The request did not come from the rank and file of the firemen as there is a growing tendency on the part of organizations of this kind to discount the effects of alcoholic beverages as an aid to proper celebration at their annual conventions.

FIREMENS' CONVENTION.

It is doubtful whether any town ever experienced a more orderly firemen's convention than that which was held in Clearfield yesterday. The firemen and their officials are to be greatly complimented on the way they conducted themselves. Of course, there was the usual noise, and lots of it, but noise hurts nobody and on an occasion of this kind can not be objected to

The parade was a fine one and the appearance of the uniformed men was all that could be expected. The bands furnished excellent music, and best of all they were very liberal with it. As is always the case a few hoodlums not members of the fire companies created the major part of what disturbance there was.

MONEY WELL SPENT.

Every citizen in the county should rejoice in the capture of the "Big Swede." His trial of course will cost a great deal of money and will probably run into thousands of dollars, but it would be better to spend fifty thousand in the capture and conviction of a murderer than to let roving bands of tramps and hoboes under the impression that such work can be carried on and they escape officers.

It is safe to say that the criminal class of tramps will stay away from Clearfield county as the capture of the "Big Swede" has amply proven to them that time does not blot out crime and that the authorities are actively searching and combing the entire country for those who must eventually satisfy the demands of the criminal law.

There never was a more deliberate, cold-blooded murder committed than that which occurred in the Rowles' shanty and that the murdered man was not one more prominent in life than Rowles is due more to circumstances than to the intentions of the hoboes. It is unfortunate, indeed, that Clearfield county must be put to the expense of trying a degenerate of the type of Dennery but the demands of the law must be satisfied so let the trial proceed with all the speed of the proverbial Jersey Justice.

DETROIT'S IMPRESSIONS OF A MAN.

Governor Hughes' visit to Detroit opened the presidential campaign of 1916 and if we may forecast the events that are to follow by the omens of Monday we would prognosticate an intensely warm, vivid and humanly interesting period in the next few months.

Setting aside the auspices of meteorological conditions in this provision of the future—although they are approved by numerous professional augurs and by a host of commonalty as well—we base this prophecy on the characteristics of the candidate whose too brief stay with us has been enjoyed by all with whom he came into contact.

The misguided individuals who have been expecting Charles E. Hughes would prove to be a cold proposition and therefore easy to beat are in for a shock that will make them think they have been hit by an uninsulated trolley wire. There is nothing cold about Mr. Hughes, Detroit has learned. He is about as intensely human a piece of humanity as ever captured the hearts of a crowd, and the more people in the United States he meets between now and November the more votes will be cast for him. As a campaigner he is a revelation. He likes his fellow beings, and they like him because they see he likes them.

And what his personality begins his remarkable powers of intellect and utterance finish. He drives his points home with tremendous force. What he says sticks. There are thousands of Americans today who can retell every step in the arguments he made eight years ago on the Bryan trust policy, yet in 1908 Mr. Hughes was not especially a prominent figure and there was no particular reason why his address more than others should have remained clearly in the memory except the gift of the man to send his own thoughts so deep into the brains of others. They are clear in his own mind first, undoubtedly. He knows precisely what he wants to say because he has reasoned it out before he speaks it out. Probably that has something to do with the ease with which he conveys his meaning. But it is a very rare quality he possesses in his ability to master subjects so thoroughly as to make the most abstruse simple to himself and his hearers. It is a quality eminently desirable in a political candidate; it is infinitely more to be desired in the president of a great country like the United States.

Detroit's impression of Charles E. Hughes is all favorable. The thousands of people who have studied him at close range are convinced that if he is elected president next November he will be a great president, one of the greatest this nation has known, worthy to stand in history with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, a custodian of the republic's fate to whom that fate may confidently be intrusted if that conviction is shared by the people of other states whom he is still to meet, the outcome of his swing around the great American circle cannot fail to be propitious for him.—Detroit Free Press.

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Unbeatable Exterminator of Rats, Mice and Bugs
Used the World Over - Used by U.S. Government
The Old Reliable That Never Fails - 15c 25c At Druggists
THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Railroad Men Who Conferred With The President

Upper photo, railway executives representing 225 systems. From left to right—J. G. Walker, secretary of the eastern conference of managers; W. L. Seddon, vice president, N. Y. C.; H. W. Belnap, general manager, Wheeling & Lake Erie (top row); P. E. Crowley, assistant vice president, N. Y. C. (middle row); S. E. Cotter, general manager, Webster N. D. Maher, vice president, N. & W.; P. S. Allbright, Atlantic Coast Line (midle row); L. W. Baldwin, general manager, Central of Georgia (top row); Elisha Lee, assistant general manager, Pennsylvania (bottom row); A. M. Schoyer, resident vice president, Pennsylvania (face partly hidden by hat); E. W. Grice, general superintendent of transportation, C. & O.; A. S. Greig, assistant to receiver, St. Louis and San Francisco (top row); C. L. Barbo, general manager, N. Y., N. H. & H. (in light suit); A. J. Stone, vice president, Erie; E. H. Coapman, vice president, Southern Railway; James Russell, general manager, Denver and Rio Grande; E. G. Ewing, general manager, Philadelphia and Reading; G. H. Anderson, general manager, Great Northern; G. S. Wade, Sunset Central Lines, and C. W. Kouns, general manager, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

Lower photo, representatives of Railway Brotherhoods. From left to right—C. M. Rodgers, Mr. Lewis, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; S. Veach, A. B. Garretson, president of the order of Railway Conductors; W. J. Burke, W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; William Parks, Mr. Aickert, Henry Huddleson, W. O. Van Pelt, O. P. Kelly, T. D. Howard, Peter Kilduff and T. S. Evans.

BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your head is dull or aching; if what you eat sours and forms gas and acid in stomach, or you are bilious constipated, nervous, sallow and can't get feeling just right, begin inside bathing drink before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Do your inside bathing immediately upon arising in the morning to wash out of the system all the previous day's poisonous waste, gases and sour bile before putting more food into the stomach.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became loaded with body impurities, get from your pharmacist a quarter pound of limestone phosphate which is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except for a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant.

Just as soap and hot water act on the skin, cleaning, sweetening and freshening, so hot wter and limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Men and women who are usually constipated, bilious, headachy or have any stomach disorder should begin this inside bathing before breakfast. They are assured they will become real cranks on the subject shortly.

ON THE SCREEN

"THE EMBODIED THOUGHT."

At the Globe Theatre Tonight in Three Parts.

The cast: David Goodman (Edward Sloman); Ruth, his sister (Hazel Neece); Mrs. Goodman (Adelaide Bronti); Max Rosenthal (Melvin Mayo); Jimmy Rolfe (L. C. Shumway) Isaac Cohen (George Routh). Written by Julian Louis Lamothe. Produced by Edward Sloman.

The basis of this story is the following extract from "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," by Thomas Jay Hudson.

"A phantom, or ghost, is the embodiment of an idea or thought."

"The power to create phantasms resides and is inherent in the subjective mind, or personality, of man.

"The power becomes greater as the body approaches nearer to the condition of death.

"All phantasms of the dead are those who died under circumstances of great mental stress or emotion."

David Goodman and Max Rosenthal are partners in a cloak and suit business. Rosenthal is the typical Jewish merchant. Goodman is more idealistic. He has never married. The partners secure a loan from Cohen, a Jewish banker, and enlarge their business. Goodman meet Nanon Laval, an adventuress, and forgets everything else. Nanon is hired as a model, and Rosenthal often censures Goodman for neglect of business. To save Goodman from himself, Rosenthal discharges Nanon. Goodman makes a scene when he hears of it. He calls upon Nanon, and she shows him a love letter from his mother, pleading that her son be given up. Goodman, blind to everything save the wiles of Nanon, angrily berates his mother for her interference. He learns that Rosenthal intends to restrain his reckless expenditures by withdrawing all their money from the bank. Goodman circumvents this plan by getting the money himself, and invests it in bonds, which he hides in his library. He gleefully tells Nanon how he has tricked the moldiers, and she learns that the method of opening the secret panel is written on a card in his pocket.

Rosenthal discovers what Goodman has done, and is frantic, as the loss of the money means ruin. Goodman scoffs and tells him that he has merely beaten him to it. Goodman goes to call on Nanon, and is fatally injured when the elevator in her apartment house falls several stories. Nanon has him brought to her apartment to await the arrival of the ambulance. Her lover, Jimmy Rolfe, is present, and after Goodman has seemingly died in her arms, she leaves him on a couch, and tells Rolfe excitedly about the bonds. Goodman awakens to consciousness, and learns the base nature of the creature he loved. His one idea is to right the wrong he has done to his loved ones. Nanon must not get possession of the card of instructions. He manages to hide it. When Nanon and Rolfe come to search him, he is dead, and they do not find the card.

The last thought of Goodman lives, and as a phantom tries effectually to communicate to Rosenthal, Ruth and Mrs. Goodman the hiding place of the bonds, which means so much to them.

By accident Rolfe and Nanon discover the card under the couch, and plan to get the bonds by entering the library that night. Ruth has fallen asleep at the bed side of her mother. The phantom leads her in her sleep to the library. Nanon is at the panel, opening the book. Ruth awakens, a struggle ensues, in which she is finally victorious.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SELL

?

"For the love of Mike, take out that want ad. I've got something else to do than to answer the phone and the horse is sold anyway."

That's what a user of our classified advertising column told us the other day. Now, you may have something around your place that you have been wondering how in the world you could get it out of the way. It may be a piece of furniture that has been in the way for some time; it may be some clothing that you never liked and do not wear; it may be a buggy or wagon that, with a little repairing could be made to do service for a long time yet: there are lots of things around your home about which you have asked yourself the qestion, "I wonder what I could do with that."

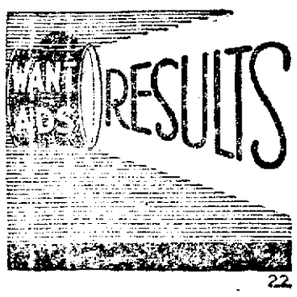
Put a little advertisement in our classified columns. Your story will be read by over two thousand people. If you started out to see this number of people personally you couldn't do it in less than a couple of months.

It won't cost you much. Look around and see if you cannot answer the question at the top of this and, if you feel that you don't know just how to word it, our advertising man will gladly give you the benefit of his experience.

Try It Out In The Classified Column of the

Clearfield Progress

Subscribe to the Progress.



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Doesn't Matter Where You Live.

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CLEARFIELD, PA.

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--OPERA HOUSE, CLEARFIELD--
August 31st & September 1

100 LOCAL PEOPLE 100

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ADMISSION---25c 50c 75c and One Dollar, Plan Opens at Box Office, Opera House, August 30th.

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EUROPEAN WAR ANNIVERSARY ARTICLES

FRENCH PEACE.

By Henry Wood.
United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, July 15.—(By Mail)—France is open to the consideration of peace imposed upon herself and her Allies, none other.

Within the last three months, or the last quarter of the first two years of the war, France four times officially has said no.

A formal declaration by her president, a formal statement by her prime minister, a spontaneous outburst by her Chamber of Deputies and a great manifestation by the French people themselves have all said this and France closed the second year of the war with an absolutely solid front for a peace for all time to come.

May 14 at Nancy, President Poincaire delivered perhaps the most remarkable address that ever fell from the lips of a French president. It crystallized the sentiments of the French on peace.

"We do not want our enemies to offer us peace," he declared, "but we want them to demand it of us. We do not want to accept the conditions they have to offer; we ant to impose on them our own. We do not want a peace that will leave Imperial Germany mistress to recommence the war when she chooses; we want a peace based on restored right with serious guarantees of equilibrium and stability. And until that peace is assured; until our enemies recognize themselves defeated, we will never cease to fight."

The French press without a dissenting voice upheld these words. Prime Minister Briand within a week publicly confirmed the position of M. Poincaire as that of the French government itself.

In refusing to accept the olive branch of diplomacy as a means of settling the war France did not fear that in diplomatic negotiations with Germany she might be worsted. She is willing to let her victory in the Agadir case stand as a witness to her diplomatic superiority. Germany refused in July and August of 1914 to accept diplomacy to settle the controversy. She insisted upon war and France insists that Germany must finish the war.

Following these declarations there came within a week a spontaneous outburst in the French chamber as still further affirmation that France would not want even to discuss a negotiable peace.

M. Raffin-Dugens, socialist member, had just returned from Kienthal, Switzerland, where in a private capacity he had attended the Second International Socialistic Conference to Bring About Peace. Arising, he demanded the right to speak on "certain discourses pronounced recently in the name of France, some of which were not calculated to bring about peace. The two blocks of nations that have rushed at each other's throats—"

He go tno further. The chamber to a man rose in a storm of protest. It was long before President Deschanel could make himself heard. "I am astounded," he finally managed to cry out, "that any Frenchman could even intimate that the provocation for the present war did not come solely from the side of Germany." M. Raffin-Dugens apologized and the only chance ever offered to the French chamber to discuss peace was buried.

The people themselves followed quickly, within a week, with one of those manifestations that mark epochs in the life of nations. Before the present war France was not united on the question of preparedness. If a regiment of troops passed it was certain some one would applaud and cry "Vive l'armee"; and that someone else would shout "Vive la Paix." Noisy groups would form and riots were likely to follow.

On June 1, in honor of her dead general, Gallieni, Paris witnessed the first great military display that has taken place since the war began. Ascension day is one of the great national holidays of France. Representatives of all France lined the streets through which the funeral cortege passed.

Ordinarily people do not applaud at funerals. But the French, waiting until the body of Gallieni had passed, applauded and cheered the troops representing every branch of the French army.

A quiet handclapping began at sight of the troops. It grew louder and more prolonged until it extended down the lines of thousands upon thousands of people from the Invalides to the Gare de Lyons. It continued until after there was not a soldier in sight. There was not one note of opposition.

Among the thousands of applauders there were hundreds of women wearing smal lbunches of violets, women whose mourning garments showed they had lost a son, a father, a brother or sweetheart in the war. Many of them spent almost their last money to purchase the emblematic flowers.

The violets had been intended for Gallieni, but when the cortege began moving, these women suddenly saw broader and larger. They saw in the death of Gallieni the man who had merely saved Paris, while in the troops that followed they saw what must ultimately save all France. And a sif by some sudden, subtle instinct the hands raised to shower the violets on the bier of Gallieni were stayed and the flowers fell instead on the troops as they passed.

It was the final solemn manifestation of the people of France that the voice of their president, the voice of their premier, the voice of the Chamber of Deputies, had been also their voice and that France wants continuation of the war until the peace that she and her allies desire can definitely be imposed.

GERMAN PEACE.

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Berlin, July 15.—(By Mail)—Germany wants peace because she believes she has won the war. The Allies don't want peace because they believe they will win the war.

The difference is between the "has won" and the "will win" and so long as there is this division the neutral diplomats in Berlin, the best informed neutral observers, declare there is no possibility of peace.

The people the world over are encouraged by peace talk and at the end of two years of war they are ready to make peace, each on its own terms. So are the German officials, the British cabinet and the government of France, but the public terms are such that an agreement could not now be easily made.

The great difference between the Allies and the Central Powers is that the Central Powers are open to impartial mediation while the Allies discourage the idea.

The Allies, when their armies were being beaten back in France, and in Russia and when Servia was invaded, said to the public: "Don't mind these things; we will win ultimately. The Central Powers have convinced the German people that every great military advance was a step toward victory and that because there have been so many of them the Central Powers have been victorious.

That is the peace situation at the close of the second year of war, according to the view of Berlin. It raises many questions. Would Wilson be acceptable as a mediator or, if not Wilson, then the next president? Would Germany insist on the peace terms she has outlined?

The answer depends on coming events. They will be influenced by military developments. The election in the United States will have its effect. Internal affairs in the various countries will increase or modify the respective peace views.

There is a peace party in Germany. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg leads it. Some of the Conservative members of the Reichstag are his opponents. They know that if the Chancellor makes peace now he will not insist on the annexation of Belgium and that his terms will be "moderate." The Conservatives lead the party which believes Germany has been decisively successful in this war and they think Germany should dictate iron clad terms. They know the Chancellor will never support their terms so they are out to oust him.

The harder they fight the stronger the Chancellor becomes. Bismark had a snap compared to the Chancellor's positio ntoday. Bismarck had everything his own way, but his view of the world did not extend beyond the boundaries of the United German Empire which he founded.

Today things are different. Germany needs a Chancellor who can see Germany in her relation to the rest of the world. Such is the view point of von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The Conservatives have the standpat view of Bismarck. The Chancellor is a Progressive. So is the Kaiser. History will show the neither the Kaiser nor Hollweg wanted war, but that stronger forces did want and got it.

The Chancellor was severely criticized in the Reichstag a few days ago because he "postponed mobilization of the German army three days at the beginning of the war."

The Chancellor replied that he regretted that he could not have postponed it longer.

Even the Socialists know that the Chancellor will make peace whenever it is honorarably possible. The people knew it too and they are ready to help.

The people talk about peace. There are rumors of peace constantly. It is impossible to discuss peace terms in the papers, but privately the people are preparing themselves for any peace conferences that may develop. They will be as prepared for peace as they were for war.

So far as Germany is concerned, the President of the United States, whether he is Wilson or the Republican nominee, will be welcome as a peace mediator, provided he does not come forth with a definite program and demand peace along the lines desired by people in America.

The only requirement of the German people regarding a peace maker is that he be "FAIR."

The war can end by fall or before there is another winter campaign if, as the Chancellor and Count Tisza said, the interest of the Central Powers as European nations are respected. The German people believe they are fighting a defensive war and they ar ready to make terms at any time their future existence as a nation can be secured. Germany, like England, must insist publicly on broad terms, because publicly the national leaders cannot change their positions too much or they will lose the confidence of the public an dinspire too much hope in the hearts of their opponents.

While in Vienna recently, Amssador Penfield said: "It is all right to talk about these foreign countries being ruled by Emperors, Czars, Kings and Presidents, but when the people throughout the world begin to talk peace as they have this summer, peace is coming.

"Public opinion rules the world and public opinion will bring peace."

RUSSIAN PEACE.

By William Philip Simms.
(Unitel Press Staff Correspondent.)

Petrograd, July 15.—(By Mail)—"You can't write an article about peace in Russia," declares Sergius Shi peace in Russia," declares Sergius Shidlovsky, ex-Vice President of the Third Imperial Duma and President of the Progressive Bloc as we paced the long, hardwood floor of the Duma lobby.

"You can't, because there is but one thing to be said about it—one short, sharp, emphatic word—NO!"

This sums up fairly well the attitude of the Russian people regarding peace on any other basis than an Allied victory. Two years of war waged under trying circumstances finds them more determined than ever. They feel that they have just begun to fight because they are just now getting organized for fighting.

Rumors of a separate peace with Russia have been spread with considerable frequency. It has been said that there is even a peace party here, that a considerable element among the population demands peace. I have failed to discover such a party of such an element.

"It is a German lie," the President of the Duma, Mikhail Rodzianko said when I told him that the neutrals had been informed more than once that Russia might accept separate peace. He did not say this in anger. Rather he smiled. His attitude was considerably like that of Mark Twain who, when informed of his reported demise replied with a dry chuckle that the report had been grossly exaggerated.

Rodzianko was emphatic but unfretted. He appeared to know whereof he spoke.

"Peace now would be the greatest blow ever suffered by Russia," Shidloxsky declared. "Perhaps our greatest benefit to be derived from the war is our economic independence of Germany. Peace at this junction would fail to give us this. Economically Germany has exploited us for long. She has called us the 'hinterland' of Europe peopled by Russian barbarians fit only to be her vassals and a source of profit.

"We have thrown off this yoke. The commercial treaty she imposed during our war with Japan, more beneficial to Germany than to us, no longer binds. When peace and victory come, Russia will hold the new freedom she has won and develop her own industries to the profit of her own people.

"These are some of the benefits of the war which Russia expects. Until Germany is beaten we can not get them. Can you wonder that every Russian says 'No!' when you mention Peace now?"

"But the peasants—about 80 per cent of your population—are they for war?" I asked. The leader of the biggest bloc, the controlling group in the Duma, replied with a satisfied smile:

"They are, and they have every right to be. They were never more prosperous than now. Their spirit is fine. You won't find any class of people in Russia more optimistic than they."

And he should know, being a land owner and farmer himself. He came direct from his plantation down near Moscow to take part in the Duma proceedings fresh from among the countryfolks, the back bone of Russia. To the President of the Duma I put the question:

"What is the attitude of the peasants towards the war""

"He is for continuing it until Russia wins," was the reply. "He knows what German domination means and doesn't want it."

"American newspapers are reporting lots of peace talk these days," I suggested. "What do you think of it?"

"Seems mostly of German origin," President Rodzianko said. "Most of it appears to come from Berlin through your correspondents quoting German officials. The rest to all appearances is prepared by German agents in the United States."

"But all neutral countries are hearing considerable about peace. Do you believe there is a movement on foot to bring about an early end to the war?" I queried.

"All I can say is this," he answered. "Any peace talk now is unfriendly to the Allies, so I leave you to guess who is doing most of the talking. If it does the Germans any good, however, to talk peace, let them talk. It certainly does us no narm. Still this is no time for neutrals to attempt to start negotiations."

Here the presiding officer of Russia's representative body laughed good naturedly, adding: "And if the United States tries to make peace between Germany and the Allies at this stage of the game, we will never forgive her."

Though said in the most pleasant fashion imaginable, the Duma leader clearly meant what he said. Moreover I had been expecting the remark. Statesmen in France had said the same thing to me, time and again. Englishmen say it. And the Italians, Belgians and Serbs. In Russia, as in other allied countries, one is frequently asked the question:

"Is America going to try to make peace.?" By the way it is asked one can detect resentment. No ally likes the idea. Prime Minister Aristide Briand, of France, upon assuming office declared:

"We will havt peace through victory." In Russia they say the same thing.

BRITISH PEACE.

By Ed. L. Keen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

London, July 15.—(By Mail)—This story has to run several hundred words so as to match up with Ackerman,s, Simms', Woods' and Hearley's. Otherwise, it could be told in ten words thus: England is ready for peace now—but on her own terms.

She is just as ready as she was the day after war was declared. War weariness has not discouraged her. The awful drain of blood and money, the knowledge that every day's prolongation of the struggle means a bigger bill in both to pay, has not abated her zeal or released her determination to win what she went to war for. The military reverses of the last year have stiffened her purpose to accomplish a peace that will remove forever the "Menace of Prussian Militarism."

Yes, there si a peace- at any-price party in England. But its members are negliible, its influence is nil. Some half-dozen of them are in Parliament because there has been no general election since the war began.

As proof of this, witness the special election in Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales, the red-hottest socialistic constituency in all Britain. Keir Hardie, ever a consitent peace advocate had represented Merthyr Tydvil in Commons for fifteen years. When he died his seat was contested by two members of the Labor party, Stanton and Winstone, the former a supporter of Britain's war, the latter a Hardie pacifist. Stanton had the nerve to tell the coal miners that he was for continuing the war to a finish, even if it meant conscription twice over and they elected him by a vote of 10,286 to 6,080. If Morrell, Snowden, Trevelyan, Outhwaite, Pringle and Mason, all from far less radical constituencies, should stand for re-election, there can be little doubt as to the result.

The British public and its governmental servants don't always agree on great questions. There has been much popular dissatisfaction with the war cabinet. The diplomatic blunders whereby Bulgaria was lost and Germany enabled to overrun Serbia and Montenegro and involve the Entente in serious difficulties with Greece; the military miscalculations which resulted in the evacuation of Gallipoli and the surrender of General Townshend's forces at Kul-el-Amara; the failure of a stronger economic pressure upon Germany by tightening the blockade; neglect to intern enemy aliens in England, etc., etc.,—on these matters sections of the public have expressed their opinions strongly.

On the question of peace, statesmen and common folk with the unimportant exception referred to, are one. There has been no criticism to the replies of Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey to Germany's peace overtures.

England is ready for peace on her own terms. England's terms are those of her Allies. The general principles for which she is fighting have been repeatedly stated. Only one of her specific terms which the Allies endorse has been laid down; that is the restoration of Belgium. The German Chancellor's tentative offer to create a new Belgium, not a Franco-English vassal, but between whose people and the Germans there should be the collaboration of neigbors, brought a prompt and specific response from the British Premier:

"We, the Allies, are determined to see once more the old Belgium. She must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wanton and wicked invasion of her freedom. That which which has been broken down must be repaired and restored." As for the other terms, Britishers feel that it would be futile to discuss them now. Here is what Sir Edward Grey says on this point:

"The first step toward peace will come when the German government begins to recognize the fact that the allies are not beaten and are not going to be. The one thing that is more responsible than anything else for the prolongation of the war is that the German government goes on telling the German people that they have won the war, that the Allies are already beaten. If any of the Allies have a special right to talk peace at this time it is France on whom for weeks past the concentrated fury of the German attack has fallen. But France is not talking peace.

"Under the relations governing the Allies we are bound not to put forth any terms of peace except in common agreement and after consultation with them."

But these men are politicians. So listen to Arthur Henderson, Labor's member of the war cabinet:

"Who are the people most concerning themselves about peace negotiations, who apparently would accept a patched-up peace of any kind? They are enemies of this nation abroad, who are boasting that the Allies have been conquered. They have been joined by a few mistaken people at home.

"Against all such talk we must be on our guard. We must see that peace is founded upon justice and honor. In spite of all the suffering and the unparalleled sacrifices we have been called upo nto make, I am convinced of the utter futility and actual danger of peace talk at the present moment.

"We must guard against the danger of becoming weary and discouraged. The gallant soldier who recently found his death under such tragic circumstances warned us that it would be a war of two or three years' duration. The end is not in sight. Let the enemy talk of our being a conquered people. We know different.

"Our armies are stronger, better equipped, and in better spirits than ever before, the relations between ourselves and our Allies are more cordial, more closely cemented than they have ever been, and we are all of us more determined than ever."

Henderson represents a class of population that has contributed four-fifths of the British army!

ITALIAN PEACE.

By John H. Hearley.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Rome, July 15.—(By Mail)—Only an Allied peace can satisfy Italy. The war will continue until only an Allied peace can be obtained. This is today's sentiment in Italian diplomatic circles. It is repeated by King Victor in the field. It is endorsed by the people of the kingdom.

In Austria, Italy fights a hated and and hereditary foe. In Germany she opposes an "industrial and commercial menace." The Italians are naturally liberty-loving. This characteristic began their war and will continue it, they declare.

To Italy everything, even the greatest bloodshed and the greatest sacrifice, is preferable to a German domination. "Austrians!" she hisses at the House's socialistic deputies who cry for a change in government. She frowns on ex-Premier Giolotti's alleged attempts to return to power. Giolitti has been called Italy's peace-at-any-pricer. War certainly has sobered and hardened the people. It has made sturdy, stubborn patriots of all classes, especially of the women and children.

Generally Italy wars to save her allies and herself from "oppression." An unselfish allied patriotism seems to have been born of the travail of strife. Particularly she fights to win her own "geographical and marine liberty." As a condition of the allied peace she will press for the "correction" of her northern border. She will seek, as she has always sought, the return of her "unredeemed lands," Trent and Trieste. The natural fortifications of the Alps, which are now entirely Austrian territory, must be divided. Italy must have something besides frontier plains and valleys to insure her a peaceful and prosperous life. The almost insurmountable difficulties of her mountain warfare, she asserts, have proven this to her beyound the shadow of a doubt. The "threat" of an armed Austria, looking down upon her, must be forever removed.

In the Italian opinion the Austrian control of the Adriatic also should come to an end. Owing to the unevenness of the balance, Italy declares her Adriatic commerce has amounted to a practical nothing. On hte other hand, Austria, it is asserted, has thrived on her unjust control and prevented fair competition.

Under the spur of such possessions Italy dreams that much of the power of old Rome woud return to her. Something of the spirit of that ancient mistress of the word has lately been born again in her. It is showing itself in a thousand and one plans, suddenly formulated and aimed at the acquisition of industrial, commercial and artistic greatness.

The presence of the Pope in Rome apparently has done little to complicate the Italian situation. Benedict has made at least one direct plea and not a few indirect pleas for a general peace, His efforts have been diplomatically resisted by all the allies, including Italy. The peaceward inquiries of the Holy Father, it is said, always meet with a unanimous allied response. "We are ready for peace, but only for an allied peace," the allies invariably are reported to reply. The Italian papers generally give but little if any space to the Pope's peaceward utterances. Consequently they do not come into the constant thought of the people. The possibility of any marked effect is therefore eliminated.

However, the general belief here is that Germany is seeking to effect peace through the Holy Father. Papal representatives to the Central Powers are said to have laid the conditions of a pax Germanica before His Holiness. The conditions, it is rumored, were felt to be unsatisfactory to the allies on their face. But, as the story goes, the Vatican regarded them as a starting point. Many believe that they invited President Wilson's recent academic discussions on peace and the apparent interest of the King of Spain.

Italians generally view the alleged performance as a show of German weakness and an enemy plea for an early peace. These can be the necessary preliminary steps that possibly may reach peace, it is admitted. The ball, however, can be and probably will be on the roll for several months, it is reminded. If it is on the roll at all, comes the constant Italian repetition, it is on the roll not toward a pax Germanica but toward a stable alllied peace.

When will the war end. Italian speculation gives the question many answers. The Vatican, it is felt, is making stupendous effort to end the strife before wintre. The Pope, it is rumored, has not given up hope for accomplishing his purpose. The people guess everything, ranging from five more months to five more years. The Italian government, however, does not speculate. It leaves that to others. In the meantime it prepares by hard and constant, but patriotic labor for an indefinite period of fighting.

NO PROTECTIVE MEASURE FROM DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

"You couldn't get a protective measure out of a Democratic Congress sectionally organized any more than you could get a revival meeting out of a disorderly house."—From Mr. Hughes' Speech at Chicago.

Big Business Recognizes Publicity.

By BREEN.

In latter years the biggest enterprises in this country have recognized the value of advertising. The men in charge of their advertising campaigns are paid splendid salaries. In fact, no branch of the business receives more attention. Publicity and advertising form the keynote of success.

If big business needs advertising doesn't small business need it?

Every man in business needs advertising. If his business is a success he needs advertising to keep it so. If his business is struggling liberal advertising will build it up.

WANTS

WANTED — Position by married man 24 years of age as foreman in brick plant. Experienced in manufacture of magnesite, chrome, silica and fire clay brick. Employed but desire change. Good ref. Address C, in care of the Progress. A.22-6tp

WANTED—By, High School girl: Board in refined family. State particulars. Address Dorothy De Long, Woodland, Penna.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. No washing or ironing. Apply Mrs. A. W. Leonardson, 606 S. Second St. 24tf

WANTED—Nurse girl. Apply to Mrs. W. S. Piper, 110 N. Second St. 4t.pd

WANTED — Second hand Gerd. Give all particulars. Answer K c|o Progress. A21-3t

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. John Forsyth, West Pine St. A19-tf

FOR RENT—A medium sized storeroom near business district of Clearfield. It is suitable for any business. Must be rented at once. Address, M. G., care Progress. A8-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, about 100,000 ft. Pine and other bill timber from trestles across Central, at Clearfield Trolley Line and across N. Y. C. R. R. near Morrisdale, Pa. Apply at once by phone or letter to Whitmer-Steele Company, Philipsburg, Pa., Office. A23-6t

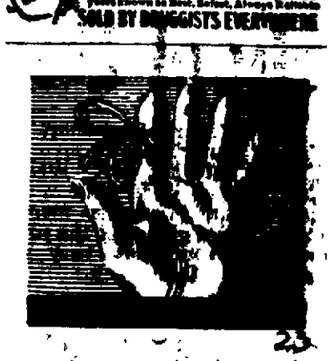
FOR SALE—A good driving, and working team of sorrel horses. Four years old. Will weigh 1100 pounds each. Broken double or single. Also two-seated surrey with pole. Address, Progress Edtf

LOST — Between Clearfield and Woodland on state highway a lady's short blue silk coat with yellow collar. Reward if returned to Progress Office. A21-2tpd.

BIGLER CAMP MEETING WILL BE CONTINUED OVER NEXT SABBATH

This Year's Annual Camp Meeting Greatest in Decade.

CHICHESTER S PILLS



SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Don't Forget to insert that little Want Ad that you had in mind—get it in to-morrow's paper.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

The Board of Directors of the School District of Clearfield Borough hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed bids up to 7 o'clock p. m. of the 4th day of September, 1916, for furnishing coal for the school year 1916-1917 at the following school houses: Reedsville, Leonard Grade, Central Grammar, New High School, Third Ward and Fourth Ward.

Bids will be received for the supply of any one building, or the supply at all the buildings.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. SCOTT PIPER,
Secretary.

A. D. BIGLER,
President.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

At the Opera House

"THE HOUSE OF FEATURES"

TONIGHT

TRIANGLE PICTURES PRESENTS
Norma Talmadge
in
"THE CHILDREN OF THE HOUSE."
in 5 Reels

A story of an erring husband. Produced by D. W. Griffith.

Joe Jackson and Claire Anderson
in
THE LION AND THE GIRL
2 reel wild animal comedy

TOMORROW

Blue Bird Photoplays present
Rupert Julian
and all sar cost in
"NAKED HEARTS."
In 5 Reels

The story is laid in the South before and during the Civil War.

"KID CASEY THE CHAMPION."
Paramount Cartoon Comedy.

CATCHY MUSIC BY THE ORCHESTRA

First Show Starts at 7 O'clock.

Adults, 10 Cents. Children, 5 Cents

Two 5 Day Outings to NIAGARA FALLS

$4.50 Round Trip

SATURDAY August, 26th

SATURDAY September, 2

Trains Leave

Clearfield (N.Y.C.) 11:39 A. M.--7:10 P. M.
" Mkt. St. 11:48 A. M.--7:17 P. M.
via
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURH R. Y.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Sir John Prescott Hewett, chairman of the governing body of the new school of Oriental studies in London, born in Kent, England, 62 years ago today.

James E. Martine, who is campaigning for renomination as United States senator from New Jersey, born in New York city, 66 years ago today.

Dr. Edwin W. Chubb, dean of Ohio University, born at Lebanon, Pa., 51 years ago today.

Blanche Bates, one of the leading actresses of the American stage, born at Portland, Ore., 43 years ago today.

Richard Randolph, pitcher of the Boston National league baseball team, born in New York, 27 years ago today.

Dr. Joseph Silverman, noted New York rabbi and peace advocate, born in Cincinnati, 56 years ago today.

Your Boy's School Suit

School starts in a short time and here's your chance to save money in fitting out that boy. Whether it's his first suit or just one of the many you've had to buy an inspection of these and a glance at the pricing will convince you that they are great values for the money.

Suits are made of blue and gray ,mixtures and all-wool serges; Norfolk jackets with belt; trousers are "Knicker" style and lined. All well-tailored thruout. Sizes run from 6 to 17 years. Been selling at $3.50 and $6.50 but for Saturday only

$2.25 and $5.00

Possibly He's Hard on Shoes

Bring him in and fit him here. We have both school and dress shoes. Gun metal with oak soles for school; gun metal with kid top, and Russian Calf for dress. Both button and lace in both kinds. They were marked at $2 but $2.50. We have cut the price for Saturday only

$1.48 and $1.95

With a pair of stockings free.

POLLACK'S BARGAIN STORE
"The People's Store"

306 Market St. Clearfield, Pa.

CURWENSVILLE

Mrs. William Twigg, Sr., Irvin Hill, has been confined to her home this week by illness.

Walter Broome and family, residents of Brookville, motored to Curwensville yesterday and spent the day with Mr. Broome's mother, Mrs. Martha Broome.

Mrs. Mary Mahaffey, who has been spending some time in town with relatives, returned to her home at Mahaffey today. She is a sister of Mrs. Henrietta Dyer.

The Citizens cornet band of this place were awarded first prize in the band concert at the Firemen's Convention at Clearfield yesterday, the amount received being $75.00.

Hugh McKendrick, solo cornetist, and Scott Phillips, slide trombone player, were in Clearfield yesterday, helping the Fifth Regiment band make music for that town's big day.

The Rescue fire boys returned home last evening from the Firemen's Convention at Clearfield, and seemed well pleased with the treatment accorded them while visitors at the county seat. The boys, what there were of them, made a neat and splendid showing in the parade line.

Mrs. F. B. Coulter and daughter of Punxsutawney, came to Curwensville yesterday and will spend a week visiting with friends. At present they are with Mrs. Clara Thompson. Mrs. Coulter was a daughter of the late Charles Frank, and a Curwensville girl, having graduated from the High School.

Mrs. Lottie Murphy, of Indiana, who was married a few weeks ago, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Strauss, on Grampian road. On her return home she will be accompanied by Miss Jane Teats and one of her little nieces, who will visit with her until the time arrives to start school.

Yesterday was one of the quietest days on Curwensville's street for many months. So many laboring men went out of town to attend the different gatherings throughout the county, that many of the industries were crippled and handicapped to such an extent that it was almost an impossibility to keep the works moving along in the ordinary lines of activity.

Grampian relatives received word Wednesday of the accidental death of Blair Durnell, a son of Robert Durnell which occurred on that day at Salamanca, by a fall from the tank of an engine. He was aged about twenty-eight years, and leaves a wife and one child. His remains will be brought to Grampian for burial, the funeral taking place probably on Saturday. He was a nephew of William Durnell and a cousin of Mrs. Guy B. Clark, of this place.

John H. Norris has been notified of the almost fatal scalding of his son-in-law, Stewart Alcorn, which occurred at Endicott, N. Y., where the injured man resided. The injured man unfortunately fell into a vat filled with acid, while making his way from his home to that of a neighbor on an errand. Mr. Alcorn is well known in Curwensville among the tannery men, he having worked in the old Alley Bros. plant for some time before it was destroyed by fire. His wife was Miss Leah Norris.

The school board meeting held last evening was a very busy one and a volume of unfinished business transasted, which brings business pertaining to school work up to the present month; so that the different departments can start the coming session without a hitch. The truant law will be more strictly enforced this year than it was last season, and a regular truant officer be appointed if necessary to see that parents are not quite so negligent in informing the officer of the where-abouts of the culprits, instead of trying to shield the children and keep them from school.

Now, since the Chautauqua business is settled for another year, would it not be well to take up the matter of dams, bath houses and children's playground at or near the "Pee-Wee's Nest" bridge? The idea was advocated by both the town paper and the Progress, two years ago, and seemed to find considerable favor with the people, who were not Chautauquaists and many of them were. Many persons expressed themselves as willing to contribute financial support, not only to get the thing in sway but to bind themselves to pay a stipulated sum yearly for a period of five years to put it upon a solid foundation. It would be a grand and lasting enjoyment to both sexes if they had a bathing place well kept and away from prying eyes while in the act of changing raiment. Lovers of boat rowing could also enjoy their favorite pastime with but litle expense. Think about this and jump in and start something that will lead somewhere. Hugh Irvin, if approached in the right manner, and could be shown that the people at the head of the enterprise were sincere in doing something that would be of much benefit to a large majority of his town's population, would not hesistate to do his part toward making it one grand success.

Among the Curwensville people who attended the Firemen's Convention yesterday, were the following:—

Mr. and Mrs. Orvis Bloom and daughter Ines, Mrs. Albert Evans and daughter Margaret, Mrs. Joe Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mrs. Sam Leonard and daughter Margaret, Lou. McKendrick, Abe Baily, Clarence Ammerman, George Strickland, Apgar and Kelly Bloom.

Where the air is clean and cool.

GLOBE THEATRE TONIGHT

Special Biograph Feature
"STRONGER THAN WOMAN'S WILL."
A powerful drama in 3 acts.

Special Lubin Feature.
"THE EMBODIED THOUGHT."
A freat drama in three acts.
See Story.

Kalem Comedy.
Bud Duncan and Ethel Leare in
"THE TALE OF A COAT."

Seven reels special features today.

Adults 10c Children 5c

It's Preserving Time...

Don't take chances with that old kettle. You might spoil the whole batch. Get one of these Vollrath-enameled kettles. They are triple coated with white body and blue trimmings. Enamel ware is positively sanitary. Kettles of all sizes, preserving spoons, pint and quart measures, fruit jar fillers, funnels, strainers are here—all enameled the Vollrath way.

W. F. POWELL

South Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

By BREEN.

"I have an established business. I don't require advertising."

That is the answer of some self satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only a question of time. The self satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it soon will be in a rut. Don't get in a rut. Advertise.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Little George Dimeling, son of Senior and Mrs. George Dimeling, while playing on the lawn yesterday afternoon at his home on Second Street accidently put his finger in the lawn mower and had two of his fingers on his left hand badly cut.

Mrs. H. A. Kratzer and daughter Josephine, who have been visiting friends in Clearfield for the past month, have returned to their home in Chestertown, Md.

Miss Genevieve Hoyt of Philipsburg is visiting her cousins, the Misses Esther and Laura Hoyt.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Guy Darr of Burnside, motored to Clearfield and spent the day with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hoyt.

Miss Janette Kephart of Winburne, is visiting relatives in town.

Misses Laura and Genevieve Hoyt motored to Burnside with Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Guy Darr.

E. W. Hess, engineer, left for Renovo on Thursday, to start some important land surveys.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mulgrew of DuBois visited their daughter, Mrs. Joseph Azelvandre, yesterday.

Miss Inez Bloom of Curwensville, spent last evening with Miss Margaret Shillen.

Cyril Fisher of Patton was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

James Cahill of Osceola was in town yesterday.

Philipsburg was well represented at at the Firemen's Convention yesterday by Harold Gearhart, John Todd, William France, John Henderson, Rem Dunsmore, Dorsey Johnston, John Dunsmore and family.

Fred Bass, Richard Gustafson and Andrew Jacobson of Grass Flat, were among the out of town visitors at the Convention yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Pearson, Miss Amanda Lindberg and Andrew Carlson of Grass Flat, took in the fine parade at the Convention yesterday.

Misses Ruth and Edith Johnson, Hilma Reed of Winburne, visited in Clearfield yesterday.

ack Wolf, William Love and Mr. Oleson of Winburne, spent Thursday in Clearfield.

Misses Regena and Vera King of Morrisdale attended the Firemen's Convention yesterday.

Henry Moulthrop, of DuBois motred to Clearleld yesterday.

Mrs. Harry Jackson, Miss Anna Curry and Miss Anna McLaughlin of Bellefonte, are visiting Mrs. Richard Sheche on Cherry Street.

Miss Anna Johnson ofBonifacins arrived in Clearfield today to visit at the home of J. W. Shimel.

Mrs. J. Tracy Good and children, have returned to their home in Altoona after spending a week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Starn on Clearfield Street and her sister Robt. McBlane on Nichols Street. Mr. Good came over and accompained her home.

Mrs. N. M. Pearsons family of Philipsburg is visiting Mrs. Paul Moody, of South Third Street. They will return to their home in Pittsburg today.

Mrs. Gemberling and daughters Grace and Josephine of Cynwyd, Pa. are visiting at the home of James Mitchell on Walnut Street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Miller and daughter Julia and Donald Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Liveright and daughter Mary and Son Henry, returned last evening from a delightful Auto trip to Watkins Glen, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Miss Helen Walker entertained a number of her friends yesterday at a fancy work and card party at her home on Pine Street. The afternoon was a delightful one for all, delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. H. B Hartswick entertained the Clearfield and Curwensville whist club on Wednesday afternoon at her home on Old Town Road at an endless chain tea for the benefit of the Hospital. Dainty refreshments were served. Over two dollars was realized.

The Current Event Club motored to Schryvers yesterday afternoon and enjoyed an excellent chicken supper.

James Mitchell Jr, and party motored to Pete Browns and took supper last evening.

Mrs. F. L. Baily of Jersey Shore is visiting her daughter Mrs S. A, Mellot,

Mrs. Harry Robinson of Curwensville, is visiting her son P. A. Robinson on Second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunsmore and family of Philipsburg, motored to Clearfield yesterday.

Mrs. W. E. Watts and two daughters of Williamsport are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Leitzinger at their bungalow on Odgen Ave.

Charlie Gill of Madera was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

Mrs. J. H. Garmen and three children of Washington D. C. are visiting Mrs. Garmen's mother, Mrs. Nettie Rook on Locust Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Adamitz and family of Grass Flat, motored to Clearfield to attend the Convention yesterday.

John Cramer of Trenton, N. J. is visiting Sam Mitchell on Walnut Street.

Mack Delinger and Byron Bearer of Patton and Mr. Tomb of Indiana, motored to Clearfild yesterday and spent the day.

Miss Lousie Owens of Tyrone, is visiting her school friend, Miss Marian Anderson.

Oscar McNaul of Coalport, was among the out of town guests in Clearfield yesterday.

Miss Margaret Karstetter of Curwensville, was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

Mrs. Jane Merat, of Le Contes Mills was shopping in Clearfield yestrday.

Miss Amanda Beauseingneur, is visiting relatives in Morrisdale.

Mrs. John Buchanan and cousin, Mrs. Schwem are visiting ther sister and cousin Mrs. Emerick in Carnwath.

Miss Llorence Thorn of Punxsutawney.

Boyd Thorn and Son Graydon, attended to business in Karthaus and Kylertown today.

John Scollins and Mr. Kinney, of Houtzdale, spent yesterday in Clearfield.

Teh Misses Greenburg of Ramey visited in Clearfield yesterday.

FLASHES FROM HUGHES DETROIT TALKS.

AMERICAN RIGHTS.

"No one could successfully present to an American audience that an American citizen's rights stopped with the coast line."

"There is not a particle of militarism in my composition, but there is Americanism in its place, and if elected, I am going to see that Americans rights are protected."

LABOR.

"The working man is not asking anything he should not have. All he wants is a square deal.

"No such thing as prosperity exists for just one class in America, unless it exists for all."

"The Republican party does not stand for the prosperity produced by the war, but for a prosperity produced by sound American policies and these are what we propose to have."

PREPAREDNESS.

"Do not let us get this country into a low patriotic plane so that we are content with disesteem, with the scoff of the world."

"'I am an American citizen,' ought to be the proudest title in the world."

CIVIL SERVICE.

"We had in the coast and geodetic survey an eminent scientist. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder."

"It is the most unworthy thing an administration can do to take public business and pay political debts with it."

BEST EVIDENCE.

New York "World" accuses Mr. Hughes of being pro-German.

"The Fatherland," the organ of those who would have the United States violate its neutrality for Germany's benefit, asks Mr. Hughes ten questions which are designed to carry the accusation that he is pro-British.

These directly conflicting charges against him will be regarded as the best evidence that he is just plain American, without bias toward either side.—Albany Journal.

HIGH LIGHTS OF HUGHES' ADDRESS IN CHICAGO

"As I was one hundred per cent. judge I became one hundred per cent. candidate."

* * *

"The most serious charge against the present administration is putting incompetent men into important positions."

* * *

"I propose that when a man goes to represent the American people he shall be looked upon with respect and esteem."

* * *

"Nobody has the right to pay political debts with the good name and the honor of the United States."

* * *

"I propose to have no more 'kiss me and I'll kiss you' appropriations in Congress."

Democrats who harbored hopes that Josephus would catch the virus from the Bryan and Garrison resignations are still nursing their disappointment. Nothing remains for them but to resign to a realization that Josephus will not resign.

President Wilson is now anxious to have it thought that there was no withdrawal of troops from Mexico at the request of Carranza. Why not go one better and declare that we never had any troops in Mexico to withdraw?

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; gas range; washing either sent out or done at home. Wages accordingly. Call H. & C. phone 62-2. 3t pd.

Suit Prices Advance

Serges are hit the hardest. The Fall lines are advancing right along and today they are from 10 to 20 per cent higher than they were in the Spring. We are fortunate in having a good supply of blue, black and gray serges that were bought before the advanced price took effect.

August-Bought Suits

mean a big saving for the man that will take advantage of this opportunity. I have not advanced the price yet and it's to your good judgment that we come with this little buying advice.

[redacted]

MANY CASES OF RHEUMATISM NOW

Says We Must Keep Feet Dry, Avoid Exposure and Eat Less Meat.

Stay off the damp ground, avoid exposure, keep feet dry, eat less meat, drink lots of water and above all take a spoonful of salts occasionally to keep down uric acid.

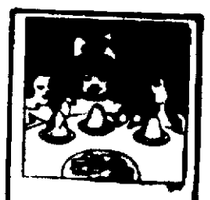
Rheumatism is caused by poisonous toxin, called uric acid, which is generated in the bowels and absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly, cold weather the skin pores are closed thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent [illegible] drink which overcomes uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.

ONE YEAR AGO IN THE WAR.

August [illegible] troops occupied Kovarsky [illegible] the Caucasus, after hard fighting; Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, key to Russia's second line of defense on the Bug river; Austrians occupied Kovel.



Ice Cream for the Kiddies

HOW they do enjoy this PURE FOOD ICE CREAM.

You cannot give them too much of this pure, wholesome tissue-building kind. It's the best thing for them. It contains more real food qualities and can build more actual strength than most of the food you are now giving them.

That's the reason you should give them plenty of it.

Let them have it at least once a day during the hot Summer months.

Try a pint or quart today for Dinner or tonight for Supper.

KEYSTONE ICE CREAM CO.
Phone Your Order

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